

MASON'S  
DELICIOUS  
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SAUCE.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

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and enjoy the  
FEELING OF RELIEF  
FROM PAIN  
if you use  
CORRECT EYEWEAR  
N. LAZARUS,  
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No. 20,403 號三十六百四零武二第 日壹十二月二十年亥癸 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 26TH, 1924. 六拜禮 號六廿月正年三十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

## INTIMATIONS

A NEW SPECIALITY  
BASS' LIGHT  
SPARKLING ALE  
PURPLE TRIANGLE.

Specially brewed for hot  
climates, lighter than the  
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B.B.A. Air Rifles, and Miniature Rifles,  
a Calibre, Repeating and Automatic.  
SPORTING CARTRIDGES of all descrip-  
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### TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS		
7.00 a.m.	7.10 a.m.	
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## MARTELL'S BRANDIES.

ONE STAR  
V. O.TWO STAR  
V. S. O.THREE STAR  
V. S. O. P.BOTTLED IN COGNAC  
AND GUARANTEED  
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INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS.  
THE PRESS AND THE LAW.

How much the increase of goodwill and understanding between the various nations of the world depends upon the manner in which the Press discharges its missions was emphasised by the French Ambassador, the Comte de Saint-Aulaire, on December 15th, when he was the guest of the Institute of Journalists at the London district annual dinner, which was held at the Hotel Cecil, under the chairmanship of Mr. Bernard Weller. There was a numerous and distinguished company present.

Sir Charles Darling proposed "The Profession of Journalism." Fifty years ago, he said, he used to write for some newspapers such as did not exist at the present time—for instance, the "St. James' Gazette" and the "Anti-Jacobin." Those days were long gone by, and he was not able now to say very much of the Press.

He was not proposing the health of Lord Burnham or anyone else, but the entirely abstract health of the profession of journalists, the health of the editor and of the sub-editors—though they were, on the whole, rather a pernicious class of person—(laughter)—a view in which no one was more likely to agree with him than the reporters, because it had come to his knowledge that articles which had been regarded as deadly dull, had been entirely spoiled by the sub-editor! So far as he could judge the sub-editor exercised no kind of intelligent supervision. Furnished with a blue pencil, he sat at a desk with a measure, an inch tape, and a plan of the paper. There arrived a most brilliant article—possibly a description of an earthquake in Tokyo written by a gentleman in Fleet Street. (Laughter.) (Many people who were not at the Battle of Hastings had written most brilliant accounts of that battle.) Having got this most brilliant article, the sub-editor measured it with his tape, and found six inches had got to come out, and out came six unselected inches. It might be said, though that was hard on the reporter, that he would not mind; but it was hard on the man who came to read the article next day. The result of his inquiries among authors was that the "stodginess" of articles was not due to those who wrote the articles, but to those who supervised them. (Laughter.)

A WORD TO REPORTERS.  
To the reporters he would like to say a word, particularly in regard to the importance of knowing the real and exact sense of a word. Reporters were most necessary persons, and, so far as he knew, they were a remarkable race. (Laughter.) They used to sit in his court and report there. He would not give them away. They were an extremely intelligent, learned, and, above all, humorous body of men; they were full of imagination. (Laughter.) But, after all, the level of Court 5 or 6, so why should he have interfered? Here was an example of the kind of thing that happened. In the last observations he made in that court he happened to say, in wishing good-bye to the Bar, that one could not go away—

Leaves the warm precincts of the cheerful day,  
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind.

A reporter made him say that he could not leave the "warm precincts of this cheerful den." (Laughter.) Some judges might have objected to their court being described in that way. Personally, he was only too thankful it was not described as a "dismal den." Obviously the reporter was suffering from great emotion, and had something in his mind about Daniel, not necessarily the incident about disappointing the lions, but the "Daniel come to judgment." (Laughter.) Never before had he revealed how grateful he was for that compliment. (Laughter.)

Sir Charles alluded to a speech by Sir Alfred Robbins—a most experienced and capable journalist—(cheers)—upon Parliament and the Press. Sir Alfred said that they had seen newspapers of vast circulation advising readers one day to vote in one direction, on the second day to think well before they decided, and on the third day to vote in precisely the opposite direction to that advised forty-eight hours previously. Fortunately, added Sir Alfred, the influence which remained was with the newspaper which had solidarity, sterling honesty, and settled policy. He hoped that was true, because he had spent twenty-six years in trying to prove to people—and some he had satisfied—(laughter)—that honesty was the best policy. When he read those remarks of Sir Alfred Robbins he felt that the variability of the Press outdid anything he ever saw attributed to woman. It might be well to alter a line in the Duke's song in "Rigoletto" to "La stampa è mobile come piuma al vento." (Cheers.)

CLEAN JOURNALISM.  
The toast was acknowledged by Mr. F. PEAKER, president of the Institute, who said that during his term of office he had tried to induce journalists to look upon journalism as a profession rather than a trade. He had tried to imbue them with a professional ideal rather than a trade union ideal. There was something in a name, and in the institute they spawned the idea of trade unionism. He hoped the institute would never play down to the elementary passions of the people. They had already started a campaign for clean journalism, and it was one of the articles of the Institute now that no member should supply, aid, or assist in the publication of anything calculated to do harm to public morality. Viscount Burnham, past president of the institute, proposed the toast of "The Press and the Nations," recalling that it was sometimes said that the chief purpose of the Press seemed to be to inflame national hatred and to reopen old scores.

He did not believe the Press was one whit worse than any other of national institutions; in fact, he would say that, as regards Press and Parliament, the Press compared very favourably. The old proverb taught them that they could only advance the world in so far as they advanced themselves. His own opinion was that neither Parliament nor the Press did enough for the pacification of the world. So far as the diplomatic profession was concerned, the Press was never on a better footing than at present. There was a time when diplomacy patronised the Press. In these days the Press tried to patronise diplomacy, though he would not say they did it well or with dignity. Diplomacy had so far recognised the influence of the Press that he did not believe that was a well-organised Embassy or Legation which had not a good Press agent. (Cheers and laughter.) He believed it was Lord Riddell who said that if the Peace Conference had been manned by editors, instead of by statesmen, they would have arrived at very much sounder conclusions. He was not altogether convinced as to that, but he did believe that if the Peace Conference had been managed by diplomats, instead of by statesmen, with the assistance of the Press, they would have got somewhat "forwarder." (Hear, hear.)

The Press did better work as an auxiliary than it ever did as a principal. They were perhaps too fond of a good story, and nothing was worth much that was not a good story. They loved personalities rather than principles, and this love of personalities he thought prevented them being able, in the case of a world in uproar, to settle things on a basis of general principles and generous ideas. However that might be, the British Press was always glad to acclaim and assist the representative of a friendly nation who had made himself so well known and so well liked as the French Ambassador, (Cheers.) They believed that his Excellency was the right man in the right place. Diplomats were striving to influence opinion, just as journalists did; in fact, the whole value of the Press was measured by the extent to which it expressed and influenced public opinion. He did not think they influenced it quite as much as they sometimes imagined, but he did believe they expressed it better than he could express in any other way. Therefore the diplomat, who was duty striving to keep his touch on the pulse of public opinion, must turn to the newspaper Press more than to any other part of our body politic, to find out what was the real tendency of things, and how history was being shaped.

The FRENCH AMBASSADOR, replying, said that he was extremely touched by the cordial terms in which Lord Burnham had proposed the toast. The international Press sometimes furnished storms and reefs, but it also cleared away fog. To judge the Press one must know not only the good it did, but the incalculable harm which it prevented. (Hear, hear.) Those who feared the Press were those who were afraid of being torn from their inertia, of being corrected in their errors, or detected in their misdeeds. The Press was the inspiration of the people and the conscience of their leaders. While diplomats were merely the intermediaries of Governments, the Press was the intermediary of nations, in helping them to understand each other, to love each other, to co-operate as much as possible, and, failing all else, to tolerate each other, and in discharging this task it had prevented many conflicts. When conflicts did occur, embittered sometimes by the fault of the Press, it was most often the instrument to solve the trouble peacefully. Thus, like the spear of Achilles, it healed the wound it caused.

AN ARDUOUS TASK.  
The amazing rapidity of modern communications by telegraph and telephone made these conflicts more terrible, because the popular passions of national life were now introduced into the international sphere and exercised their influence before there was time for reflection. (Cheers.) There was no politician who before taking a critical step did not ask himself, "What will the Press say?" The truth of this was proved by the fact that the countries which had imagined the world war were the very countries which had not a free Press—indeed, no Press worthy of the name. (Hear, hear.) The task of the international Press was as arduous as its mission was noble. It was a task which became every day more vast, because no question escaped international consideration, and more complex, by reason of the growing interdependence of all countries and all questions. He marvelled at the qualities required to discharge such a task. The journalist must be able to seize the essential point quickly, and to communicate it briefly and in a living manner. Those were gifts which marked a superiority over diplomacy but, thanks to the Press, those gifts were unnecessary to the diplomat, for why should diplomats hurry? Were they not certain that the newspaper would always be before them with their news? For the diplomatist to be brief would be imprudent, since neither time nor space was limited. Better was it for the diplomatist to be lengthy, for in that case the chances of anyone reading him were minimised, and therein lay his greatest guarantee of prestige. (Cheers and laughter.)

As for making a despatch "live" and, while going to the very heart of a question, appearing to play on the surface, that was the great art of the journalist, and the diplomatist would refrain from encroaching, even were he capable, from the diplomatic despatch, unlike that of the journalist, must remain on the surface, while giving the false air of going to the depths of the question. The Press of Great Britain possessed the great characteristic of the country, a sense of the relation of realities and ideals, and if one day there came to fruition the hopes of a reign of peace, and if schemes were to crystallise and change the face of this planet, it would be thanks to the Press. (Cheers.)

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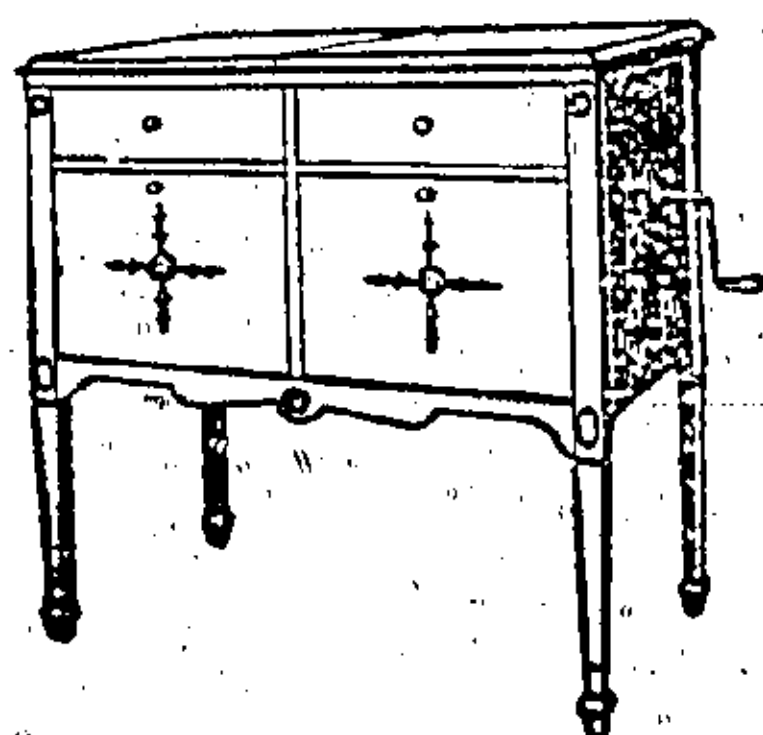


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## THE ILLUSION OF WEALTH.

[BY AN ECONOMIST IN THE "DAILY MAIL"]

More than half the troubles of the world are due to the illusion that money is wealth, that all can be made prosperous by taking money from the wealthy few and distributing it among the many.

To the individual, money is wealth. If somebody gives me £2,300 I can buy a good racehorse. If everybody is given £2,000, everybody might wish to buy a racehorse, but as there are only a few thousands of them, not ten millions, most of us would be disappointed. There cannot be wealth for all, exactly as there cannot be racehorses for all.

Wealth consists not of money but exclusively of goods. Prosperity is created by an abundance of useful and necessary goods, such as housing, furniture, clothes, food, and the like.

Money, after all, represents goods and nothing else. A man is satisfied with his wage because he can buy with it what he requires. He receives not so many pounds per week but an adequate quantity of food, clothes, and amusements in the shape of cash. He is no better off if his wages are doubled unless he can buy with them a larger quantity of food, clothes, and amusements. Otherwise the doubling of wages will merely fill the workers' pockets with more or less useless notes.

The Socialists tell us that the wealth of the rich creates the poverty of the poor; that this social injustice should be abolished by the equalisation of wealth among all.

Mr. Sidney Webb and other Socialists have informed us that half, two-thirds, or three-quarters of the national income is "taken" by the wealthy few, while the rest goes to the impecunious many. They have told us that modern machinery turns out gigantic quantities of clothes and boots, that all could be made well-off by a just redistribution of the national income.

The wealth of the nation consists not of pieces of paper and discs of metal called money, which are entirely useless for practical purposes, but solely of goods such as land, houses, factories, mines, ships, and consumable commodities. Similarly, the income of the nation consists of the goods produced every year and of nothing else.

It follows that one cannot make the masses more prosperous by distributing money, but only by increasing the quantity of goods available. This can be done only by producing more. One cannot distribute the goods which are not there.

Mr. Webb and other Socialist statisticians tell us that the rich take half the national income or more. The rich and well-to-do are few in number. They, like every one of us, can take their income only in goods. Is it then believable that the rich use as much clothes and boots and eat as much food as the 45 millions or so who are not rich?

The Socialist statisticians have greatly exaggerated the income of the rich. However, it is certainly considerable, and they take their income in goods, like the workers. What goods, then, do they obtain with their large income?

The masses invest their income in their daily wants and amusements. They spend, of course, vastly more in picture theatres and the like than the rich do at the opera and elsewhere. However, while the masses invest their income chiefly in consumable goods, the rich invest theirs mainly in non-consumable values, in factories, machinery, and ships, which provide the masses with the goods which they require. With their savings and food they require. With their savings the rich construct roads and railways, waterworks and sewers, wash-houses and pleasure grounds, and so forth.

The machinery of production rapidly wears out and the number of the people increases every year by several hundred thousands. If their savings were taken away from the rich, the expansion of production would come to an end. The distribution of money could not improve the conditions of the poor. If all the rich should disappear to-morrow, and if all the food and clothes consumed by them were distributed among the millions, nobody would be noticeably better off.

## WHAT LONDON ESCAPED.

Admiral Mark Kerr, taking part in a debate on "The Navy, the Air, and the Empire," at the Royal United Services Institution, mentioned that in 1917 the Germans determined to build over 2,000 big bombers to attack the factories around London. Great Britain got information of that, and the only way to meet the menace was to build bombing squadrons to attack the enemy bombers as they were being collected, and destroy the factories where they were being built. Our bombers were able to get there just in time, otherwise a great part of London would have been laid waste, and our output reduced to such an extent that we should probably have lost the war. The little raids that came, he added, reduced our output 50 per cent.

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Hongkong Ropes	\$24 b., 25 1/2 ss.
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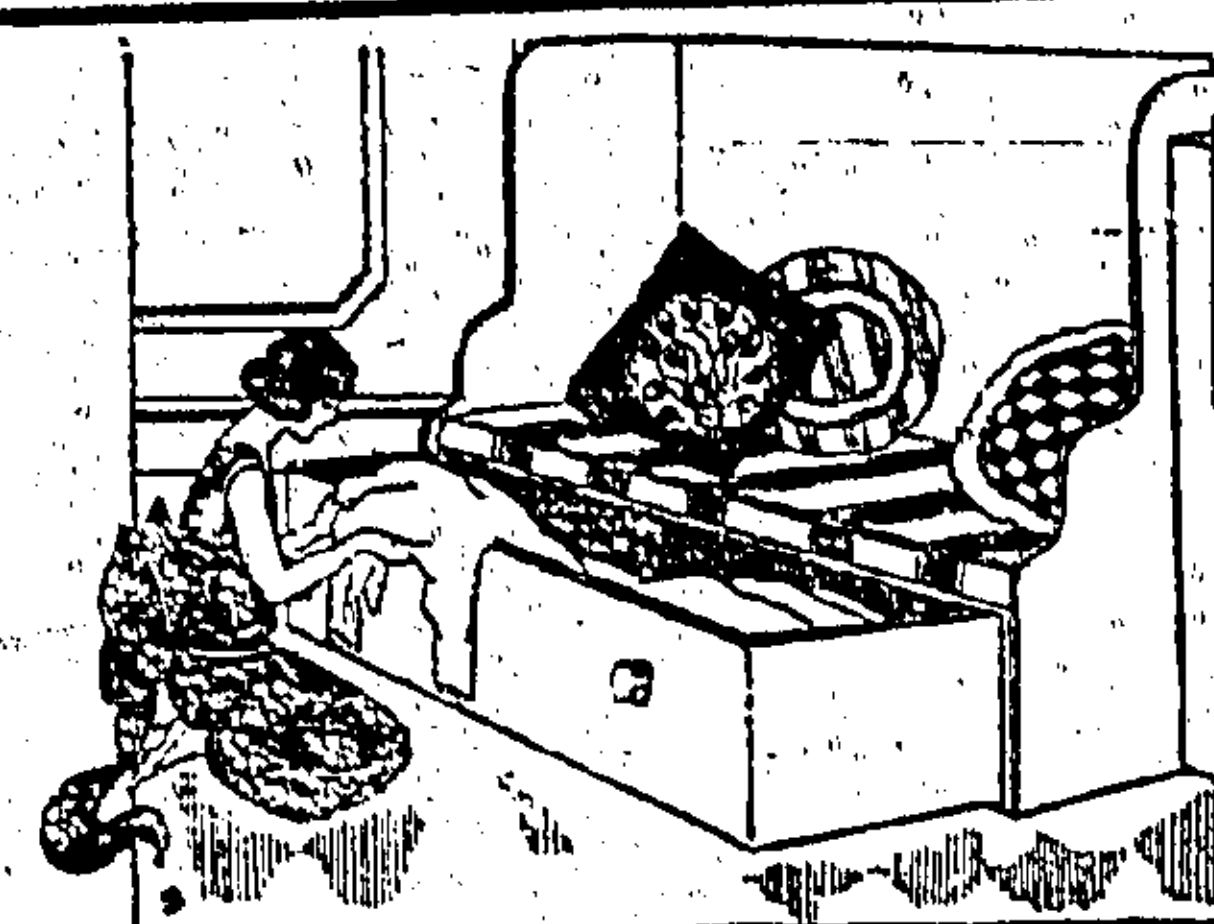
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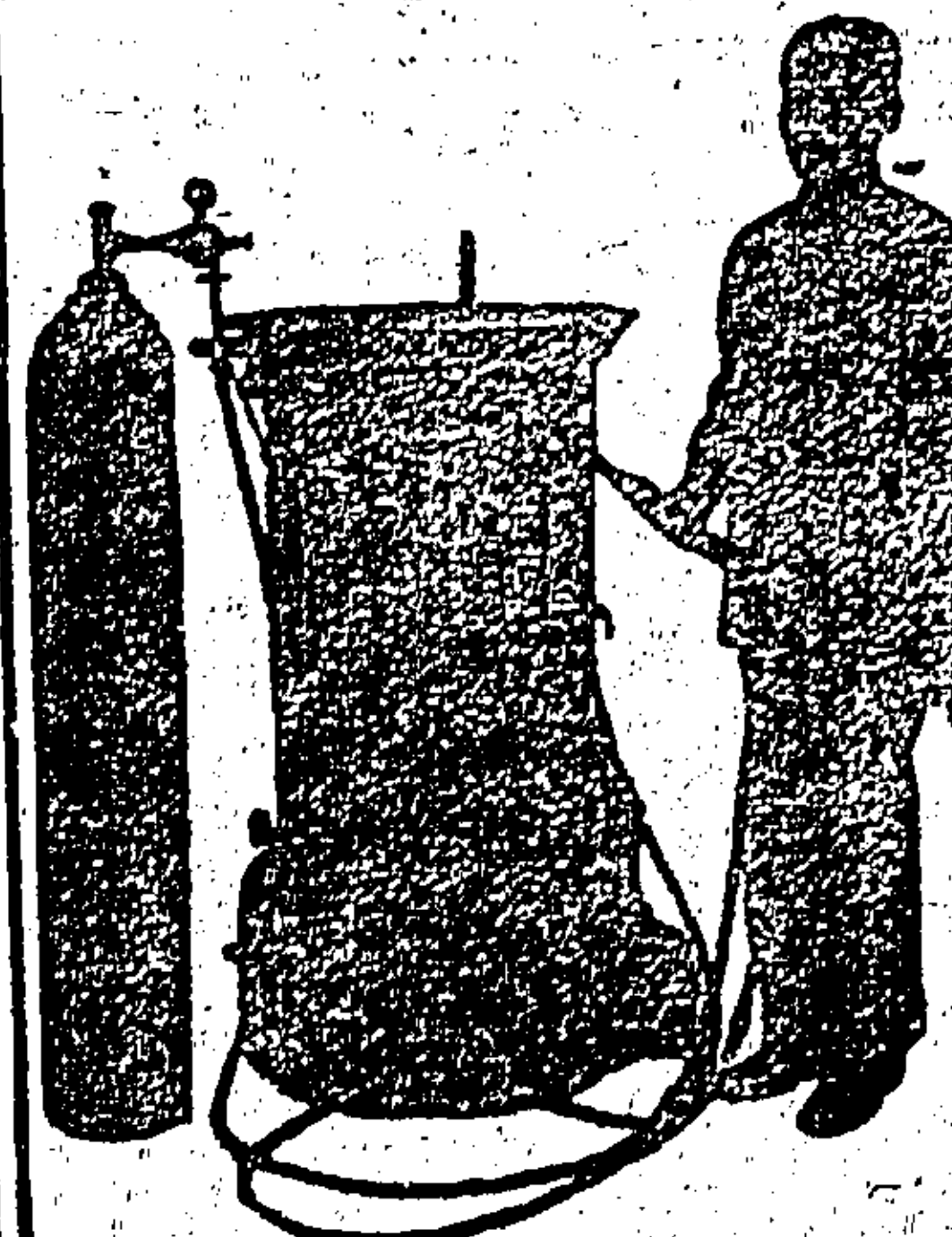
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## SPORT.

## FOOTBALL.

## TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

The following matches are down to be played to-day:—

Interport team v. South China. Soccer. "A" ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. Smith; Linesmen, Messrs. Ford and Bailey.

H.K.F.A. CHALLENGE SHIELD—JUNIORS.

St. Joseph's v. Titania Reserves, at 4 p.m. Kowloon F.C. ground. Referee, Mr. Torrey.

Hongkong Club Reserve v. H.M.S. Marston, at 5.30 p.m. Club ground. Referee, Mr. Collins.

## HONGKONG LEAGUE.

## Division II.

Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

Club de Recreo v. R.G.A. Reserves, South China ground. Referee, Mr. Spencer.

Hankow Reserves v. University, Navy "B" ground. Referee, Mr. Greer.

Diagnose Reserves v. Kowloon Reserves, Navy "A" ground. Referee, Mr. Fairburn.

## CRICKET.

## CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v. TAIKOO NOMADS.

In this match to be played to-day on the C.C.C. ground, the home XI will be composed of B. W. Bradbury, F. E. Lawrence, D. Fritz, H. J. Dennis, E. Mowfung, W. B. Musket, Y. Abbas, G. White, W. Hall, F. K. Modi and M. Pinnia.

A SHANGHAI FIRE.  
M.B.K. BUILDING IN FLAMES.

A serious fire broke out at the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha building, at the corner of Szechuen and Fochow Roads, at 4.30 in the afternoon of January 21st. Starting at the Fochow Road end of the structure the flames spread with startling rapidity along the top floor. Within a few minutes, says the *N.C. Daily News*, they were shooting out of every window and from the roof, the spectacle being watched by hundreds of business people who crowded on to the neighbouring roofs. The same structure, it will be remembered, was the scene of an outbreak at four in the morning two years ago.

Lines of hose were run from all sides and the fire escape projected high into the air but it was fortunately not required. Engines were placed at hydrants in Fochow Road, in Szechuen Road, immediately before the building and in Hankow Road running lines through the buildings into the centre of the block and through a court. Engines from Hongkong also arrived.

The hose from the motor nearest was run up through a maze of wires so quickly that water was coursing through it before the current had been shut off, with the result that the line was pierced and a short circuit ensued. By the time another had been run up the current had been turned off and an effective stream was working well.

The building, which is in the shape of a double "L" of which both ends were the broadest, proved very narrow at the middle. Flames roared through it as if it were a tunnel. After they had worked into the interstices under the roof, they proved a problem indeed for the fire fighters, but the latter soon got on to the roof, broke through at the middle and poured water in both directions. Within 25 minutes the Brigade got the flames well under.

Wetting down was continued for another hour by all concerned, the crew being gradually ordered to shut off.

The outbreak apparently started in the reception room on the third floor and had every appearance of having originated from the fire place. No one had been in the room. When the door was opened a sheet of flame shot right out along the passageway and up the staircase, taking everything before it. It got an extremely strong hold on the building before it was properly realized. Four rooms are badly burnt at the south-east corner on the top floor and three rooms on the third floor. The water damage under the circumstances was remarkably light. The building and contents were naturally insured with the company for whom the M.B.K. are agents.

## THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S PAY AND DUTIES.

Lord Birkenhead during the election, replying to a personal attack said that when he became Lord Chancellor he abandoned an income of £22,000 at pre-war value, in order to become Lord Chancellor at a salary of £10,000. He now received a pension of £5,000. "Ask," he said, "any of the leaders of your Bar whether, if I returned to practice at the English Bar to-morrow, I could not make £20,000 a year. The tradition of his office, not the preclusion of law forbade it." Lord Birkenhead went on to say that he discharged, without being compelled to do so, the duties of President either in the House of Lords or on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He sat there every day on which his services were required. He revised the judgments of the Lord Chief Justice of England, who received £8,333, and the Master of Rolls, who received £6,000.

## PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS.

THE ELLIS KADOORIE SCHOOL.  
GOOD WORK OF THE BOY SCOUTS.

LETTER OF THANKS FROM H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Yesterday Lady Severn presented the prizes at the Ellis Kadoorie School for the year 1923. Sir Claud and Lady Severn were met by the Headmaster (Mr. R. E. O. Bird) outside the building, where a Guard of Honour, from the ranks of the school troop, was drawn up. The Guard of Honour had with them the Prince of Wales' banner which they hold in conjunction with the Sea Scouts.

There were present on the platform, in addition to those already mentioned, the Director of Education (Hon. Mr. E. Irving), Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools) and Mr. U. Rumiann (Member of the Board of Education).

The Headmaster opened the proceedings by reading the annual report, extracts from which are appended. This was followed by a speech to the assembly by Sir CLAUD SEVERN, who, after thanking the Headmaster and scholars for asking Lady Severn to present the prizes, remarked that it was the ninth occasion on which he had attended the annual prize distribution at the Ellis Kadoorie School; in fact he thought he had attended every prize distribution since the school became one of the Government schools.

Referring to the presence of the Director of Education, Mr. E. Ralphs, Mr. Rumiann, the Rev. Mr. Waldegrave and Mr. Dome, Sir CLAUD said he felt sure that the scholars welcomed them heartily. It showed the great interest they took in the welfare of the school. Mr. Bird, he said, had only been back from leave a short time so that he had not been in touch with the school for a long period of last year, but Mr. de Rome had maintained the high standard to which Mr. Bird had brought the school. The report, he thought, was extremely satisfactory, and he would only refer to one or two matters in it. The work of the Boy Scouts in winning, in conjunction with the Sea Scouts, the Prince of Wales' banner was most satisfactory, and the Government was very pleased with the good work done by the Scouts in Hongkong during the vaccination campaign. Only recently he had written a letter on the instructions of H.E. the Governor, to the Commissioner of Scouts, asking him to convey the Governor's thanks to the various divisions for their energetic work in connection with the campaign. The figures of those vaccinated were really remarkable. The total number vaccinated was 390,000, which was 33 per cent. of the population of Hongkong and Kowloon as recorded in the last census.

"In swimming and sports generally," continued Sir CLAUD, "you seem to have done very well and the fact that every boy in the school can swim is most satisfactory. The Y.M.C.A. has been a great help to you and since Mr. Dome's advent into Hongkong there is really no cause why everyone of you should not be thoroughly fit. His energy is really forceful, and I would really rather get out of his way when I see him coming. I am afraid he will want me to join one of his classes for the middle aged, but he has not been able to get me there so far." (Laughter.)

Continuing, Sir CLAUD jokingly remarked that two of his friends had been seriously injured in these classes, but Mr. Dome had told him that it was all their own fault. The present splendid health and activity of the scholars was greatly due to the great interest Mr. Dome took in their physical welfare. He hoped the scholars would continue to attend the Y.M.C.A. and thus show their gratitude to him.

The visit of Mr. E. S. Kadoorie to the school was an interesting event. Mr. Kadoorie had taken a very keen interest in one of the schools founded by the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie in Shanghai, and although his visit was only a short one he was glad he took the opportunity of making the visit.

Referring to the prizes won for art work, Sir CLAUD said that he had visited the school on the previous day and had examined the paintings and drawings. He found that he had no hesitation in awarding the first prize to Leung Kam Cheung; both his landscapes and flower work were extremely good, the composition and colour work being excellent. The second prize he awarded to Pang Kui Ying; chiefly because his pencil work showed great promise. This student was very careful but strong in general effect, whilst in his lights and shades he showed great aptitude. He hoped that this student would continue with his studies and try a little more work in colour. He commended the work of the following students:—Li Ka Kan, Choi Kwong Kau and Ng Ping Hee. (Applause.)

In conclusion, Sir CLAUD said he wished to remind the scholars that the Director of Education, who was present, would be leaving the Colony shortly, retiring from public service after considerably more than 20 years' service spent in British Malaya and Hongkong. He would ask him to speak to the scholars before the prizes were presented. This would be the last occasion that Mr. Irving would come to this school. He thanked all concerned for their hearty reception of Lady Severn and himself and wished the scholars a very enjoyable holiday and prosperous work afterwards. (Applause.) The Director of Education then said that he was glad to have the opportunity of saying good-bye to the Ellis Kadoorie School. He had known the scholars as a collective body—as long as the school existed. The school was the latest to be formed into one of the four district schools. It had the largest attendance and rejoiced in having the finest

buildings. Whatever criticism was levelled against education in the Colony he was glad to state that it was seldom directed against the district schools. The flourishing condition of these four schools was due to the deep interest taken in them by the headmasters and their staffs. (Applause.) He had no intention of making a long speech, but he would just say "Good-bye." He wished them a pleasant holiday and prosperous school careers and after careers. "Do try, if you can manage it," concluded the Director, "and go to the University, and extend your education as far as possible. Good-bye and good luck."

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The following are extracts from the annual report:—

"I was absent on leave from the Colony from April 7th to November 3th. My place was taken by Mr. F. J. de Rome. The school is indebted to him for the great interest he took in its welfare. He is at present on his way to England and we all wish him a happy holiday."

"There was great competition for the Ho Kow Tong Scholarships which are now offered in Classes 4, 5 and 6, and for the two Mrs. Lau Chu Pak Scholarships which were offered last year for the first time by Mr. Lau In Chung in honour of his mother."

"The maximum enrolment for the year was 750 and the total number on the registers was 820."

"Singing is taught in the lower classes by Miss Etheredge. It is a noteworthy fact that the boys who learn singing have a better pronunciation and get higher marks in colloquial English than those who do not learn it."

"The Boy Scouts under Scoutmaster Lum Kwan Shan, supported by Assistant Scoutmasters Lu Po Shan and Leung Kim Shu, have been very active during the year. They held a concert in Queen's College Hall in February and gave pleasure to a large audience. They played a big part in the local Scout Jamboree held in the City Hall in April. On this occasion a play was specially written for them by Scoutmaster Lum to show Scout knowledge and activities. In May the E.K.S. Troop came out first in the Prince of Wales' Competition with 81 points out of a possible 85. (Applause.) For the present year they hold the Prince of Wales' Banner in conjunction with the Sea Scouts, both troops being called the Governor's Troop until September, 1924. (Applause.) In the vaccination campaign which has lately been carried on the E.K.S. Troop were in charge of two stations and vaccinated over 2,500 people."

"Classes 6, 7 and 8 attended the Y.M.C.A. for drill during the year and all the non-swimmers in the school had a course of three lessons there during the summer. We gained eight prizes at the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation Swimming Sports and won the Junior Basketball Championship. The popularity of swimming is shown by the fact that 620 boys attended a swimming excursion on Empire Day. Our thanks are due to the Y.M.C.A. for their encouragement of all sports and for the way in which they have always put their facilities at our disposal."

"Boxing is carried on throughout most of the year and much energetic work is put in by Sergeant Marriott who takes a great interest in his pupils."

"We beg to thank Lady Severn for coming here to-day and distributing the prizes. It is an honour to the school which I trust she will long continue to confer upon it. We beg to thank you, Sir, for your presence here to-day and for your generosity in giving two Art Prizes. (Applause.) Your encouragement of painting has undoubtedly been a great stimulus to the boys to do their utmost to succeed in a most difficult branch of Art. This year 36 boys competed for your two prizes."

"I beg to thank Mr. Wong Kam Fuk, Mr. Li Ling, Mr. Kwok U Ping, Messrs. Choong Sun and the Commercial Press for donating prizes to the school."

"Although it does not concern the year 1923, I think it is fitting to mention here that Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, the brother of the Founder of the school, and his son, visited us on January 14th and presented the boys with \$150 so that they might have additional cause to remember his visit. As a result of this act of generosity the boys made an excursion to Chin Wan on Tuesday, January 21st. Over 620 masters and boys embarked on two launches and three junks and a very pleasant day was spent on the slopes of Tai Mo Shan."

## SCHOLARSHIPS, 1922.

Lau Chu Pak Scholarship.—Chiu U Chap.

Chao Kai Ming Scholarship.—Lau Pui Ki.

## SCHOLARSHIP 1923.

Lugard Scholar.—Wai Yiu Chung.

Free Scholarships to Queen's College.—Tam Kam Shau, Lam Chak Shing, Lau Pui Ki and Tsai Peok Ho.

Tai Yau Scholarship.—Wong Cheuk Hing.

Lau Chu Pak Scholarship.—Tao Nai Shung.

Ho Kom Tong Scholarship.—Ng Kat Luk.

Chan Kai Ming Scholarship.—Pau Kun Tat.

Mrs. Lau Chu Pak Scholarship.—Ko Siu Chuen.

Ho Kom Tong Scholarship.—Li Ming Chan.

Mrs. Lau Chu Pak Scholarship.—Li Yiu Wah.

Ho Kom Tong Scholarship.—Au Lai Hang.

Art Prizes (presented by Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G.)—1st, Leung Kam Chuen; 2nd, Pang Kui Ying; Commended, Li Ka Kan, Choi Kwong Kau and Ng Ping Hee.

## YING WA GIRLS' COLLEGE.

## DIFFICULTIES OF SCHOOL WORK IN HONGKONG.

Lady Stubbs distributed the prizes to the successful students of the Ying Wa Girls' College, last evening, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. The proceedings took the form of a concert, presided over by the Rev. Dr. T. W. Pearce, who during the evening delivered an address in Chinese to the students. Lady Stubbs was the recipient of a beautiful basket of flowers from the school.

The Headmistress (Miss Davies), in her annual report, referred to the difficulties of school work in Hongkong. "We are," Miss Davies said, "far from all the great publishing houses, and have no means of seeing new books or new methods. There is in this province no Training School that is such in any but name, so that we have been obliged, for many years now, to carry on our own training classes and to train our own teachers. Those who have passed through this thorough training are invaluable to us, but they are all too few. There is, also, here, no agency of any kind through which valuable teachers may be discovered; and no Conference in Hongkong of heads or staffs of schools, nor any means whereby the knowledge and experience of some may be put at the service of a larger number. Each School for itself, and alas for those who come last in the race."

Referring to the long-promised new College, the Headmistress proceeded: The Education Department has come to our aid, and strongly supported our plea for help, and we have now been promised a generous building grant of \$50,000 by the Hongkong Government, if we can add another \$50,000 in all. As we shall need even more than this we must appeal for help to all friends of Girls' education, that our faith may become sight, and our School buildings a reality.

The numbers on the books of the College for 1923 were 352.

## DR. SUN'S ATTACK ON THE CUSTOMS.

## SIR F. AGLEN WARNED.

Mr. Rodney Gilbert telegraphing from Peking on January 19th to the *N.C. Daily News* says:—

"Sir Francis Aglen is in receipt of a telegram from Dr. Sun Yat Sen announcing the imminent proclamation of a full-fledged Government in Canton and advising the Inspector-General of Customs that the Canton Commissioner will henceforth be expected to take the new Government's orders."

"Sir Francis Aglen is not replying, since the only possible reply for him as a servant of the recognized Government is too obvious."

"It is believed here that, lacking a reply, Canton will appoint its own commissioner, whereupon the gunboats will again be forced to proceed to Canton."

## FATAL FIGHT ON A STEAMER.

## CHINESE UNION AGITATED OVER DEATH OF SEAMAN.

The death of one of the men wounded in the fight which occurred on board the str. *Paul Regent* at Shanghai, was reported last week, while another injured man was said to be in a serious condition. Various accounts of the affair have appeared in the Chinese Press, all of them suggesting that the German members of the crew were to blame. One version, says the *N.C. Daily News*, was to the effect that the quarrel began when the captain summarily discharged two men who were organizing an agitation for higher wages, and another story states that the Chinese were set upon for no reason whatever.

The Seamen's Union has issued an appeal asking that justice shall be done to the men who were arrested, otherwise "the Chinese will become more despised and the spirit of the deceased will never be appeased." The appeal concludes: "If a fox can lament the killing of a rabbit, humanity cannot allow the killing of a human being to pass without some expression of regret."

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## U.S. GOLD COINS EXCHANGED FOR PESOS.

## A PROFITABLE DISCOVERY BY MANILA BANKS.

For the first time in many years, United States gold coins of different denominations worth \$3,000,000 were imported by local banks from Hongkong during the latter part of December and early this month, says the *Manila Times*. The coins were taken to the insular treasury and exchanged for Philippine pesos at par.

Through the transaction the banks were able to accommodate their need for pesos without paying the Government the 1 1/2 per cent. premium it charges for exchanging pesos for gold in New York.

The Government has decided to ship the coins to States. It will have to pay about 2 per cent. of the amount as transportation charges.

Banks discovered gold coins could be imported from Hongkong at a cost much lower than the 1 1/2 per cent. premium they usually pay the insular treasury for buying pesos with gold in New York.



NEW GIRLS COLLEGE  
OPENED.INTERESTING CEREMONY AT ST.  
STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE.H.E. THE GOVERNOR ON THE EDUCA-  
TION OF CHINESE WOMEN.

The new building which has been erected for the education and accommodation of girl students attending St. Stephen's Girls' College was formally opened, yesterday, by Lady Stubbs.

This building, the foundation stone of which was laid by H.R.H. The Prince of Wales during his visit to the Colony in April, 1922, stands close to the junction of Littleton Road and Park Road. It has magnificent entrances from both roads, but the principal one is that from Littleton Road. Designed on a bold scale, it consists of four storeys and contains a well-appointed assembly hall on the first floor, where yesterday's interesting ceremony was held. The main building has been completed with the exception of the East wing, the construction of which has been deferred owing to the increased cost of building. Accommodation is provided for about 300 students, and approximately 100 boarders. The classrooms are contained on the ground and first floors, whilst the third and fourth floors are reserved for boarders and the teaching staff of the College. The students have been in occupation for some time, but the official opening was delayed for the return to the Colony of Lady Stubbs, who has taken a close interest in the institution.

Yesterday's ceremony was largely attended. These present on the platform included H.E. the Governor (Sir R. E. Stubbs) and Lady Stubbs, Sir Claud Severn, Sir William and Lady Brunyate, the Bishop of the Diocese (the Right Rev. Dr. Duppuy), the Ven. Archdeacon E. J. Barnett, the Warden of St. Stephen's College (the Rev. W. H. Hewitt), Sir Robert Ho Tung (Chairman of the Building Fund Committee), Mr. S. W. Tso (Secretary), Mr. Ho Wing (Treasurer), Mr. Kwok Siu Lau, the Director of Education (the Hon. Mr. E. Irving), and the Acting Principal of the College (Miss H. R. Taylor).

After a hymn had been sung, Lady Stubbs was presented by one of the pupils with a bouquet, tied with the College colours.

The Bishop of Victoria (who presided in asking Lady Stubbs to declare the new building open, said: "It is a peculiar pleasure to us all, Lady Stubbs, that you are able to visit us to-day for the opening of this new building. Before ever the foundation stone was laid it was our hope that your name would become associated with this building. And when we knew that on account of ill-health you were detained in England we were agreed that, though the school must open for educational purposes, there should be no official opening till you should be able to be amongst us again. And now that day has come, and it is in no formal way that we welcome you here. The keen interest you have shown in education, and more especially in the higher education of women, is apparent to us all. But, in particular, you have shown your interest in this school. One of your children has been a scholar here, and in a busy life of public service you spare time to serve as an active member on the College Council and your advice and help has meant much. (Applause.) And, so, in inviting you to open this new building I do so with the sense that we are asking a personal friend of the school to open it, and we are glad to indeed that your name, as well as that of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, will always be associated with this chapter in the story of the school. (Applause.)

Lady Stubbs then declared the new building open, and this was followed by a dedicatory prayer by the Bishop.

OUTLINE OF THE SCHOOL'S  
HISTORY.

The Ven. ARCHDEACON BARNETT gave an interesting review of the school's history. He said: "For nineteen years some of us have been looking forward to this day when St. Stephen's Girls' College should have a home of its own. At the beginning of 1905, on the suggestion of Dr. (afterwards Sir Kai) Ho Kai and Mr. (now Dr.) S. W. Tso, the Committee of the Church Missionary Society laid the foundation of what to-day is known as St. Stephen's Girls' College.

Chinese sentiment concerning the education of girls has suffered great change since those days. Less than two decades ago it was not thought expedient to open a school specially for the daughters of Chinese parents. The new venture was named St. Stephen's Preparatory School. A large room was rented at Brecon Point and Miss Carden (whose name still continues an honoured memory by those whom she taught) was placed in charge. For the first year the school-roll numbered but eight pupils, all under ten years of age.

Parents now began to ponder the propriety of allowing their daughters to exchange the shelter of home education for the untold risks of open school life. Larger premises were rented in Caine Road. Yet it was not until 1907 that it was considered wise to add to the title the words, "Girls' School." Eighteen months later, the first girl boarder was attracted from Canton.

With this wonderful adventure into the unknown by a solitary girl, a new chapter opens in the history of the school. Chinese parents led by Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. S. W. Tso, proposed:

- 1.—That a house of 26 rooms on Caine Road, known as "Glowwood," be secured at a rental of \$300 a month.
- 2.—That the consequent additional liabilities be guaranteed by Chinese gentlemen who would supply to the school either additional pupils, or other financial aid.
- 3.—That they also provide furniture for the larger building.

It was in this year (1908) that the daughter of Dr. Wan Man Kai, Miss Wan Shuk Ching, a valued member of the present staff, passed the Oxford Senior Local Examination, she being the first Chinese girl to have her name recorded in the senior lists.

The time had now come to invert the order of the same. St. Stephen's Preparatory and Girls' School became St. Stephen's Girls' College and Preparatory School.

Among honourable names connected with the resident staff in the past are Miss Kathleen Stewart (now Mrs. E. W. E. Martin), Miss Murray (Mrs. W. J. Hinton), Miss Hunt (Mrs. W. E. Hipwell), Miss Sell, B.Sc. (Mrs. F. A. Briton), and Miss Griffin (now principal of St. Hilda's School, Canton), who was connected with the College from 1908 to 1920—for the last five years as Principal. Miss E. Middleton-Smith, whose absence (on furlough) we regret to-day, and Miss Updell, now in charge of the Vernacular School, both joined the staff in 1913, but the palm of long service, first in connection with "Fairlea" and later with the College, must be awarded to Miss Hazeland.

The earthquake of February, 1913, so seriously damaged the rented premises at St. Caine Road, that other accommodation had to be sought in the then new houses at Babington Path. These quarters have finally been vacated for our own substantial buildings, which Lady Stubbs graciously has opened to-day. The College has been privileged to enjoy the active sympathy of Lady Stubbs ever since her arrival in the Colony. It was in the drawing-room of Government House, under the inspiration and hospitality of Lady Stubbs, that a Chinese Building Fund Committee was formed in the summer of 1913, with Sir Robert Ho Tung as Chairman, Dr. S. W. Tso as Secretary, and Mr. Kwok Siu Lau as Treasurer. On Mr. Kwok's resignation Mr. Ho Wing succeeded him. This Committee generously made itself responsible for \$90,000 towards the Building Fund. Mr. Kwok Siu Lau, with a gift of \$10,000, headed the list of donors whose names are to be recorded in permanent form. Under the energetic and capable direction of Sir Robert Ho Tung the pledge of our Chinese friends has already been redeemed, and the Committee has consented to remain in office another year, if, perchance, they may be able to render further assistance.

A Government Building Grant of \$80,000, with a loan of \$20,000, encouraged the Chinese Missionary Society to sign a contract under plans prepared by Messrs. Little, Adams & Wood. The cost of building to date is approximately \$250,000.

Apart from liabilities for staff, the financial responsibility of the Church Missionary Society toward the establishment of this school, on its present site amounts to \$100,000. Unfortunately, the serious increase in the cost of building has rendered it necessary to defer completion of the plans to a future date, which we hope, is not very far distant. A new school without modern equipment would create an educational anachronism. Offers of gifts of furniture, therefore, are in order. Our friend, Mr. Kwok Siu Lau has again shown his real interest in the College by undertaking to furnish suitably this fine hall. (Applause.) As a earnest of his intention he has already sent a cheque for \$3,000.

The land, on which these buildings stand, was provided at an annual rental by Government in return for the surrender by the Church Missionary Society of that portion of the "Haldon" site which had been reserved for "Fairlea" School. "Fairlea" School for girls, of over forty years' standing, has flourished under the direction in turn of Miss Baxter, Miss Johnson, Miss Fletcher and Miss Cree. Miss Cree's devoted services are greatly missed. She retired in November last. In accordance with the original undertaking, "Fairlea" School is now housed in these buildings.

At the request of the University authorities, St. Stephen's Girls' College, in September, 1922, undertook to become responsible for the hostel supervision of the first girl undergraduates. The promise still holds good; but the Women's Hostel problem, of unique importance, still remains to be solved.

## H.E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR then made a speech, in the course of which he said that Lady Stubbs desired him to say how pleased she was to see the successful issue of the financial campaign inaugurated at Government House in connection with the new school building. Lady Stubbs also desired him to offer, on behalf of the school, their congratulations to the generous donors to whose munificence this excellent new building owed its existence. Lady Stubbs took a very keen interest in St. Stephen's Girls' College and she had indicated, it by sending one of her sons to be educated in the school, whilst he was in Hongkong. His Excellency then expressed his own sincere wishes for the future prosperity of the College and the hope that the remaining wing of the building might be added in no distant date.

Continuing, HIS EXCELLENCY said that on the first occasion on which he addressed a girls' school he expressed the opinion that the time would come when the University would develop the women's side of the institution, and he hoped to see it properly developed whilst he was in the Colony. In this connection he was extremely glad to observe that the women's side was progressing favourably. As he had said before, he considered that China afforded the greatest field for the education of women,

the reason being that China was now starting on a course of Western education and the women were enjoying a greater degree of equality with men than they had previously. The Chinese women would play a very large part in the future affairs of China. When the serious internal troubles that had been the curse of the country for the past ten years had been settled, as he hoped they would be in a few years' time, he would look forward to a great extension of higher education among Chinese women. Girls educated in Hongkong and Canton at present would play an important part in moulding the destinies of their country. The College had won their first representation in the University training, and he was sure that all of them would turn to good account the lessons they learned in their school. St. Stephen's College had undertaken to provide accommodation for women undergraduates of the University. He hoped to see shortly a permanent hostel, run under the auspices of the College, for women students attending the University. The Governor went on to say that he had been somewhat misrepresented in regard to his attitude to hostels. The Vice-Chancellor of the University having said a similar opportunity to make remarks in this subject, he had no hesitation in putting forward the facts directly. He had always held that it was a wise and necessary step that the Hongkong University should be a residential body, not only for male for female students, but he did not agree that this was necessarily to be permanent. He could quite understand that many parents of girls would think twice before sending their daughters to the University—first because they preferred to have their daughters under their own eyes; and, secondly, because it was, perhaps, a waste of money to pay for what they could adequately provide at home. He therefore contended that there was a great opening at the University for external students at attend lectures and take the University course while at the same time remaining in the control of their parents. (Applause.)

## THE PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

THE ACTING PRINCIPAL of the College (Miss J. R. Taylor) in her report for 1923 said the year just passed had been a very unsettled one owing to the many removals they had had both in the College and the hostel for University women. They had to rent houses which they were allowed to occupy for only a short time. Despite all their difficulties, the work had gone on steadily and a high standard of attainment had been reached in most forms. In the University examinations Leung Chun Ha Matriculated and had entered the University in the Faculty of Medicine. (Applause.) They now had five of their "old girls" at the University—three in the Medical Faculty, one in Arts, and one in Engineering. Of these, four were in residence at St. Stephen's Hall.

The Acting Principal hoped that all the girls who entered the University would go into residence. The great value of residence in hall was the training in discipline, self-reliance and self-control. It was a time when one passed from the careful guardianship of parental control into the freedom of independence; when the lessons learned at home and at school on the right use of liberty were put to the test. It was a breakaway from home and yet it was an added link in the chain of home affection, for the student realised for the first time the affection and care that had surrounded her from childhood. The Acting Principal said she looked forward to the time when some generous and patriotic donor, interested in the education of women and the possibilities of all they could do for China by their knowledge of matters medical and educational, would provide a much-needed hall of residence.

The Acting Principal then dealt with the activities of the College during the year, paying a special tribute to the loyalty and devotion of the staff. On such occasion as this, she said, one's mind turned naturally to those who had sowed where they were now reaping. To Miss Carden, Miss Griffin, Miss Middleton-Smith and Miss Cree, and to the girls and their parents who despised not the day of small things but in a pioneer spirit endured difficulties and saw the vision of the future—part of which was realised that day. She had faith to believe that ere long the three things they still needed would be provided, viz., the east wing, playground accommodation for "Fairlea," and a residence for St. Stephen's Hall.

Mr. Tso, LL.D., recounted at some length the history of the College, and paid a warm tribute to the great interest which Lady Stubbs had taken in education for Chinese women. He reminded the gathering that when the College was in a critical position and had to turn away students for want of space, Lady Stubbs, realizing the impossibility of the College carrying on its good work under such conditions, at once invited parents of pupils and well-wishers of the College to a meeting at Government House. She appealed to them to form a Committee and raise a Building Fund in order to take up the arrangements made between the Hongkong Government and the Church Missionary Society, as represented by the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett, for a large and permanent building for the College. The result of her efforts in this respect was apparent that day. To crown her efforts with further success, she obtained the gracious consent of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales to lay the foundation-stone of the building—the only foundation-stone in the Far East, Mr. Tso believed, that was ever laid by a Royal Prince of England. This was indeed a great honour to the College.

(Continued at foot of next column).

DOCKYARD RECREATION  
CLUB BALL.  
ENJOYABLE EVENING AT  
CITY HALL.

The City Hall was tastefully decorated last evening on the occasion of the Annual Ball of the Dockyard Recreation Club. Commodore H. E. Grace, R.N. (Superintendent of H.M. Dockyard and Ordnance Depot) was present, as also were the principal dockyard officers. The company altogether numbered around 250.

For the occasion the main entrance of the City Hall was illuminated with the Club's sign, the letters "D.R.C." interwoven.

The dancing took place in St. George's Hall, the walls of which were neatly decorated in red and white. Naval flags of the two colours were arranged at regular intervals against the cream background of the Hall. Electric lights swung over the circular windows—greatly resembling portholes—added to the prettiness of scene. St. Andrew's Hall served as the supper room, and here the decorations were multi-coloured. There were more greens and yellows than regular reds and whites. Nevertheless, the room looked well. Chinese from H.M.S. "Tama" were responsible for carrying out the decorations.

Music was provided by the Black Cat Jazz Band, and Wiseman's undertook the catering. A feature of the programme was a definite break after the eighth dance for supper.

The programme contained twenty dances and two "extras" dancing being continued until the wee sma' hours.

The officials were—M.C.s, Mr. A. J. Brock and Mr. W. J. Grantham. Ball Committee: Messrs. F. A. Brown, H. E. Budden, R. D. Spanton, B. J. Allen, E. W. Newnham, B. Burrows, A. H. Oswick (hon. secretary). Steward, Mr. L. C. Daniels.

The Club's officers, most of whom were present, are—President, Commodore H. E. Grace, R.N.; Chairman, Mr. H. A. Yott, M.B.E., M.I.E.E.; Vice-Chairman, Mr. F. A. Brown; General Committee: Messrs. E. Newnham, R. Padbury, A. G. Smith, F. Allen, A. C. Sheppard, H. E. Budden, B. J. Allen, B. Burrows, E. Nicholson, A. Dawson, R. Spanton, E. Gaubert, and L. C. Daniels; Gen. Treasurer, Mr. S. E. Alderman; Gen. Secretary, Mr. A. H. Oswick.

## THE "TAI LEE" PIRACY.

## SUSPECTED PIRATES ARRESTED.

The Hongkong police have detained three men, all of whom are members of the crew of the s.s. *Tai Lee*, which was pirated on Sunday night, her Captain being murdered. Two of the detained men were arrested by the Canton police in Canton some hours after the sensational occurrence. They are alleged to have taken part in the piracy and to have absconded with the pirates, taking with them a share of the booty. The other man was arrested in Hongkong. He also absconded with the pirates.

Of the four candidates who stood for the Municipal Council at Shanghai Mr. H. Fano was elected French member with 193 votes while the foreign member elected was Mr. M. Spelman with 201. The losing candidates, Messrs. P. Le Bris and H. J. Sheridan received 187 and 197 votes respectively. The successful candidates are elected for a two-year term. Mr. Ch. Barriere carried the poll as French representative on the Land Commission with 221 votes, his opponent, M. F. Sallou receiving 227. Mr. J. M. Tavares stands as foreign candidate with 232 votes against Mr. Vyryan Dent's 222. In this case the term of office is one year whilst each of the defeated candidates is entitled to sit in place of his successful opponent if anything should happen to the latter to prevent him sitting on the Commission.

Chinese parents were now beginning to realize the importance of giving their daughters as good and high education as that of their sons; and St. Stephen's Girls' College offered them all facilities for such an education. In conclusion, Mr. Tso acknowledged their indebtedness to the C.M.S. for taking up this work of women-education for the Chinese gentry, which involved the sacrifice of much time, trouble, and money. He hoped all Chinese and well-wishers of China would give every help and support to the work so that it might be carried on to an even greater success.

## TABLET UNVEILED.

The gathering then adjourned from the Assembly Hall to the main entrance in Littleton Road for the purpose of witnessing the unveiling by Sir Robert Ho Tung of a tablet bearing the following inscription:—

"Gloria in Excelsis."  
This building was opened by Lady Stubbs on the 25th January, 1924.

The tablet is placed directly opposite the inscribed foundation-stone laid by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, in unveiling the tablet, said: "As the Chairman of the Building Fund Committee, I am proud to be associated with this historic function, which marks another advance in the march of progress of female education in Hongkong, and I am glad that the pleasant duty should fall upon me to unveil the tablet bearing the inscription which records for all time the personal interest and kind solicitude of Lady Stubbs in the welfare of St. Stephen's Girls' College.

The singing of a hymn and the pronouncement of the Benediction by the Bishop brought the proceedings to a close.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S  
ANNUAL  
SALE

IN THE

WOMEN'S AND MEN'S  
DEPARTMENTS

Commences MONDAY, JAN. 28.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF WINTER  
GOODS WILL BE SACRIFICED  
REGARDLESS OF COST.

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

## Best Portland Cement

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.,

GENERAL MANAGERS,  
HONGKONG.COLUMBIA NEW  
FRANKS RECORDS

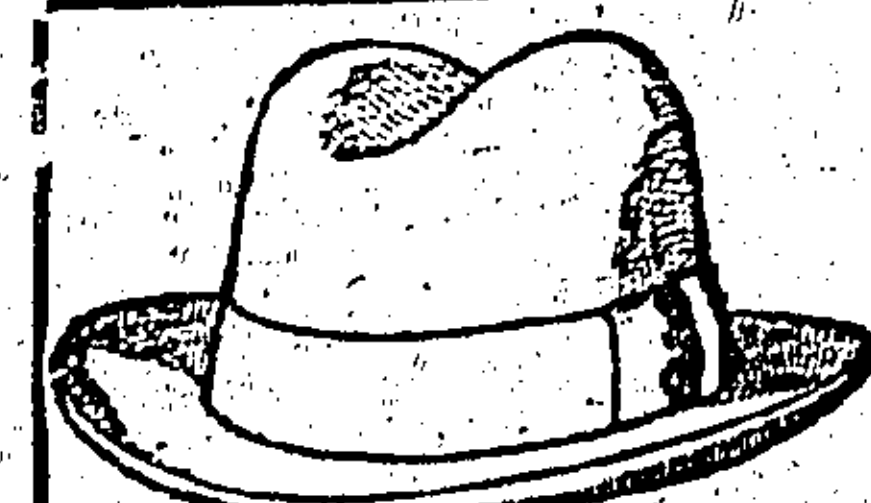
2574	ANNIE LAURIE...Gange, Baritone	787	I'M A ROVER ...Allin, Bass
	O THAT WE TWO WERE MAYING		THE VILLAGE ...
			BLACKSMITH ...
2685	QUEEN OF THE EARTH	2364	THE FLIGHT OF AGES ...Herwin, Contralto
	A BANYO SONG...		THE RIVER OF YEARS
2693	TOMMY LAD ...Allin, Bass	2638	O RESTIN TEE LORD
	KING CHARLES ...		GOD SHALL WIFE AWAY ALL TEARS

\$1.60 EACH

## ANDERSON'S.

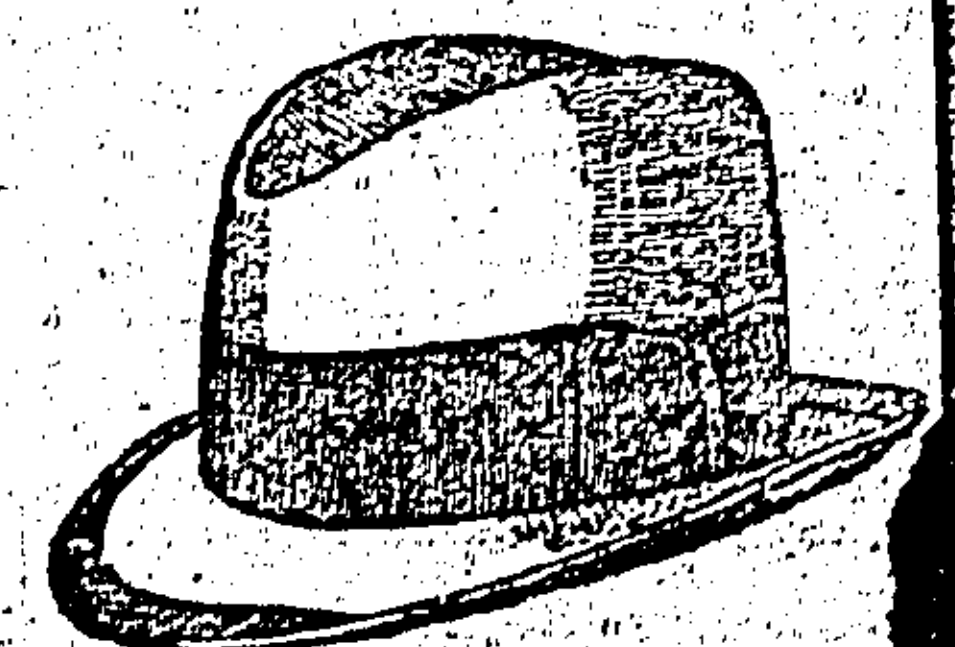
Powell Ltd.  
TELEPHONE C. 3146.

THERE IS A

GLYN STYLE  
FOR EVERYONE.

The New GLYN HATS are well worth your consideration. The wide range of styles ensures satisfaction for each customer no matter what his taste or preference.

ALL FUR HATS FROM \$10.50.

Wm. POWELL, LTD., Sole Agents,  
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as from JANUARY 28th, 1924, Our Office will be REMOVED to CHINA BUILDING (Old Post Office Site) Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong. SUZUKI & CO., LTD., Hongkong. P.O. Box No. 304. Telephone Nos. 454, 458, 3397 and 2453. Hongkong, 26th January, 1924. [235]

## ROYAL AIR FORCE.

It is proposed to hold the ANNUAL RE-UNION DINNER on or about SATURDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY, 1924. Will those desirous of attending kindly communicate with L. R. BLACKING, c/o MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Hongkong. [253]

## THE DAIRY FARM, ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Director of this Company to issue to Mr. TANG KWAN SHAN, of 15, Arbuthnot Road, Hongkong, a DUPLICATE CERTIFICATE of 133 Shares in the Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificates Nos. 3017 in respect of 100 Shares Nos. 193793/193893 and No. 3918 in respect of 33 Shares Nos. 193997/194025, both dated 15th April, 1921, have been Lost or Destroyed, and NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the Date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificates is made to the Director, they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

J. D. THOMSON, Acting Secretary, 2, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong. 26th January, 1924. [254]

## WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL

WILL Re-open on JANUARY 28th as a Smaller Establishment—A Small School for Small Boys. Education under Ideal Conditions of Climate and Sanitation. Excellent facilities for Recreation and the Usual School's Health.

School's Health-Record (20 years)—Scarlet Fever ... .. nil Measles ... .. Outbreak Diphtheria ... .. 2 Cases Chicken-Pox ... .. 2 Outbreaks H. L. BEER, L.C.P., Headmaster. [245]

## TO LET.

WELL FURNISHED FLAT in TROUBERTER Mansions, for Eight or Nine Months from April 3rd.

Apply to HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. [250]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PREMIER" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 25th January. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 30th January, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th February, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 25th January, 1924. [251]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "WRAT CASTLE" FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 21st inst. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent. All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 28th prox., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst., at 10 a.m., by our Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countermanded by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 21st January, 1924. [224]

## NOTICE

BE Undersigned is not responsible for any Debt contracted by any of his RO KOM TONG. [243]

## INTIMATIONS

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS IN THIS COMPANY will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 9th FEBRUARY, 1924, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st February to the 9th February (both days inclusive), during which period No Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers, Hongkong, 23rd January, 1924. [235]

## THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on MONDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1924, at 11.15 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, 18th January, to Monday, 23rd January, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, L. S. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 11th January, 1924. [195]

## HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., on MONDAY, 29th JANUARY, 1924, at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1923.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, 18th January, to Monday, 23rd January, both days inclusive, during which period No Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, L. S. GREENHILL, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 11th January, 1924. [196]

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

## ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

## ACTION No. 292 OF 1923.

## BETWEEN TUNG SHANG WING CHING KEE, Plaintiffs

## AND THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO., Defendants.

## NOTICE.

To CHARLES A. GARDNER, Proprietor of THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO., and to THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE that an Action has been commenced against you in the above Court by Writ of Summons dated the 8th day of December, 1923, which Writ is endorsed as follows:—

"The Plaintiffs' Claim is against the Defendants for the Sum of \$23,977.00 as drawers of a Cheque dated the 30th November, 1923, 'on the International Banking Corporation' and No. 385305 in favour of the Plaintiffs which was dishonoured on presentation. Notice of such dishonour has been given to the Defendants." "Sgd. G. R. HAYWOOD."

"And the Sum of \$125.00 for Costs. If the amount claimed is paid to the Plaintiffs 'or their Solicitor or Agent within Four Days from the Date hereof, further proceedings will be stayed. This Writ was issued by G. R. HAYWOOD, of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central, 2nd floor, Victoria, Hongkong, 'Solicitor for the Plaintiffs'."

"Sgd. G. R. HAYWOOD."

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that by an Order of the Supreme Court in the above Action upon the application of the Plaintiffs the following Order was made:—

"Upon the application of the Plaintiffs 'herein and upon reading the affirmations of SHERR ARTHUR BUX and CHAU KA HO filed herein on the 17th and 28th days of December, 1923, and the 7th January, 1924, respectively, IT IS ORDERED that the service of the Writ of Summons 'herein be effected on the Defendants by one 'insertion of an Advertisement in the 'Hongkong Government Gazette and by three insertions of the same Advertisement in one Evening and one Morning Paper published in the Colony of Hongkong and by a copy of the said Writ of Summons and a copy of this Order being nailed on the Court House door.' "Dated the 18th day of January, 1924." (L.S.) "C. D. MELBOURNE, 'Solicitor for the Plaintiffs'."

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that this Advertisement is inserted in this Newspaper pursuant to such Order and that you are required within Eight Days from this Date to cause an appearance to be entered in the Registry of the Supreme Court of Hongkong in this Action either personally or by Solicitor and that in default of such appearance the Plaintiffs may proceed therein and judgment may be given in your absence. Dated this 24th day of January, 1924.

(Sd.) G. R. HAYWOOD, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, 4, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong. [243]

## INTIMATIONS

## NOTICE.

ANY Persons having Claims against the Estate of the Late Mr. ARTHUR J. HOBSON, Chief Constructor, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, are requested to present them in writing to the Civil Secretary, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, Not Later than MONDAY, the 28th JANUARY, 1924.

S. COLLETT, Civil Secretary, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, 21st January, 1924. [317]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Club will be held in the Jockey Club Room, Hongkong Club Annex, on MONDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY, 1924, at 5 p.m. for the purpose of confirming the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on 10th January, 1924.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary. [243]

## THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 4, Des Voeux Road, on FRIDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1924, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, 19th January, to Friday, 1st February, 1924, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Secretary, Hongkong, 8th January, 1924. [179]

## NOTICE.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

ONE Certificate No. 7741 for One Hundred Shares Nos. 57551 to 57750 inclusive, in this Company, standing in the Name of Mr. GEORGE HOWARD MAY (deceased) has been LOST, and it is at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Certificate be not forthcoming, another Certificate for the said Shares will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 22nd January, 1924. [236]

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificate 5/NS 7014 dated Hongkong 18th May, 1921, for 10 Shares numbered 9499/9499 inclusive and Certificate Provisional No. 37729 dated Hongkong 20th of February, 1923, for 3 Shares of this Bank numbered 12917/12919 inclusive, both registered in the Name of Mrs. ESTHER FANNY SELBY have been Destroyed by Fire, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Bank before the 23rd FEBRUARY, 1924, New Certificates for the Shares will be issued, and the aforesaid Certificates No. 5/NS 7014 and Provisional No. 37729 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors, A. G. STEPHEN, Chief Manager. [240]

## ST. DAVID'S SOCIETY (HONGKONG).

## A DINNER will be held on MARCH 1st, 1924.

Will all Welsh People who wish for particulars please communicate as soon as possible with F. P. WILLIAMS, c/o Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., (Insurance Department). [244]

## NIPPON WATERCOLOUR SOCIETY.

## TOKYO

## at the CITY HALL.

## MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 28th and 29th INST., from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M.

## EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

By the Most Celebrated Artists of Japan.

## FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

Messrs. KOMOR & KOMOR have arranged This Exhibition for Lovers of ART in Hongkong and extend a hearty invitation to all interested.

Prices of Pictures all Marked in Plain Figures. [234]

## "TIT-BITS" interests and amuses readers

the world over. It is a household word wherever the English language is spoken. Thirteen shillings per annum ensures the regular arrival to your door every week. Try BITE is familiarly known as the "Green Un" Remittance should be sent to GEORGE NEWNES LTD., 8, Southampton Street, Strand, LONDON W.C.2.

## PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes—YI.

MATSHED—Wanted to Buy or Rent A Matshed at Repulse Bay.—Apply Box D, c/o Daily Press. [18]

## PORTS

## AND

## SHERRIES.

For many years we have enjoyed a reputation for Ports and Sherries second to none. We invite connoisseurs to give our "D" & "E" brands of both a trial. We do not ask them to buy blindly but to visit our extensive Wine Vaults and taste these choice wines before buying.

## A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

## Wine and Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 1841.

## BIRTHS.

DAVIS.—At Shanghai, on January 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. ROBERT WALLIS DAVIS, a daughter.

MAINGON.—At Shanghai, on January 10th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. MAINGON, a son.

NOELTING.—In Milan (Italy), on January 18th, to Dr. and Mrs. F. A. M. NOELTING (Shanghai), a daughter.

RAITON.—At Kobe, on January 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. L. RAITON, a daughter. [249]

## DEATH.

WILDE.—In England, on January 22nd, to Capt. SPENCER WILDE (late of the Indo-Steamer Navigation Co., Ltd.), aged 69 years. [252]

## IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. and Mrs. CHAWFORD SMITH, of Chimney Corner, Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, wish to return heartfelt thanks for the many expressions of sympathy they have received in the loss of their dear son Pat, late of H.M.S. Tarantula. (By cable).

Hongkong Office: 1a, Chester Road.

London Office: 111, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 26TH, 1924.

## LABOUR RULE.

It is all to the good of the empire, we think, that the innovation of a Labour Government in Great Britain has had "a remarkably sympathetic reception."

It would be of no use attempting to resist the political evolution of the time. It may seem ludicrous to put into responsible offices of State, like the War Office and the Admiralty, men who began life as hewers of coal; to have as Minister of the Colonies an ex-engine-driver; as Home Minister a man whose served an apprenticeship as a moulder in an iron foundry, and so on. None of the four Ministers to whom we have made reference had the advantage of an education beyond what the board school of the day offered. Mr. THOMAS, now Secretary of State for the Colonies, began work at the age of nine and probably half of the members of the new Cabinet had left school before they were fourteen years of age. This is not to say, however, that they are less intelligent or less intellectual than many statesmen who had the advantage of a University education. All these "sons of toil" have distinguished themselves by effort to educate themselves, and it should not be too readily assumed from the origins of the new statesmen that they retain all the intellectual limitations of the average people of their class or trade.

There are many illusions prevalent as to what Labour Government will involve. The Prime Minister has dissipated one of them, we think, by his outspoken message to an Indian vernacular newspaper in which, while pleading for reason and goodwill, he affirmed that "no party in Great Britain will be cowed by threats of force of policies designed to bring the Government to a standstill, and if any Indian sections imagine otherwise events will sadly disappoint them." It is a timely message, for it is not too much to say that the gravest apprehensions were created in many quarters regarding the fate of British rule in India under an Imperial Government over which Mr. RAMSAY MACDONALD presided. Even the most experienced politicians are prone when in opposition to suggest policies for which they would not dare to accept responsibility if in office. Except in regard to the recognition of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republics we anticipate little change in the foreign policy of the country. We can, at all events, feel confident that the Government will desire, in the words of one of the leading members of the Cabinet, "not to pull down, not to destroy, not to disrupt the Empire, but rather to make the Empire worthy of all its citizens." They will probably work, as it were, on a different plan, and in these times there are many problems of foreign policy which probably lend themselves to easier solution by a Labour Government than by a so-called "Capitalist" Government. The confidence exhibited on the London Stock Exchange since the announcement of the personnel of the Cabinet is a good sign. When there were signs of panic at the prospect of a Labour Government a month ago, Mr. J. H. THOMAS expressed himself in a public speech as being both amazed and amused, and he made these observations on the subject:—"The wealth of the nation is represented by its railways, its mines, its factories, etc. Are they going suddenly to be carted off? Where is the money to go? Is there any place in the world safer than this country? Are they unimpaired of the fact that in the course of the building up of the trade unions and co-operative societies this question of sound business has provided excellent training in business methods for many of our men? One would assume that we are merely a lot of brainless mortals, with no regard for the interests of our country or the future of our own children. Surely the war in itself proved the reverse, as, indeed, it always has. In the hour of the nation's crisis patriotism and sacrifice have never been a virtue of a class or creed, but have found expression in all sections of the community." Well, it is for the Labour Government to show whether Great Britain shall remain the safest place in the world for capital. If the Government does not make the country safe for capital, it is certain that the existence of railways, mines and factories will not, in itself, ensure the country remaining a wealthy nation. Labour Government, in short, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a great experiment in Great Britain, but, with that "fair play" which is a proverbial characteristic of the people, it is being given the chance to prove itself.

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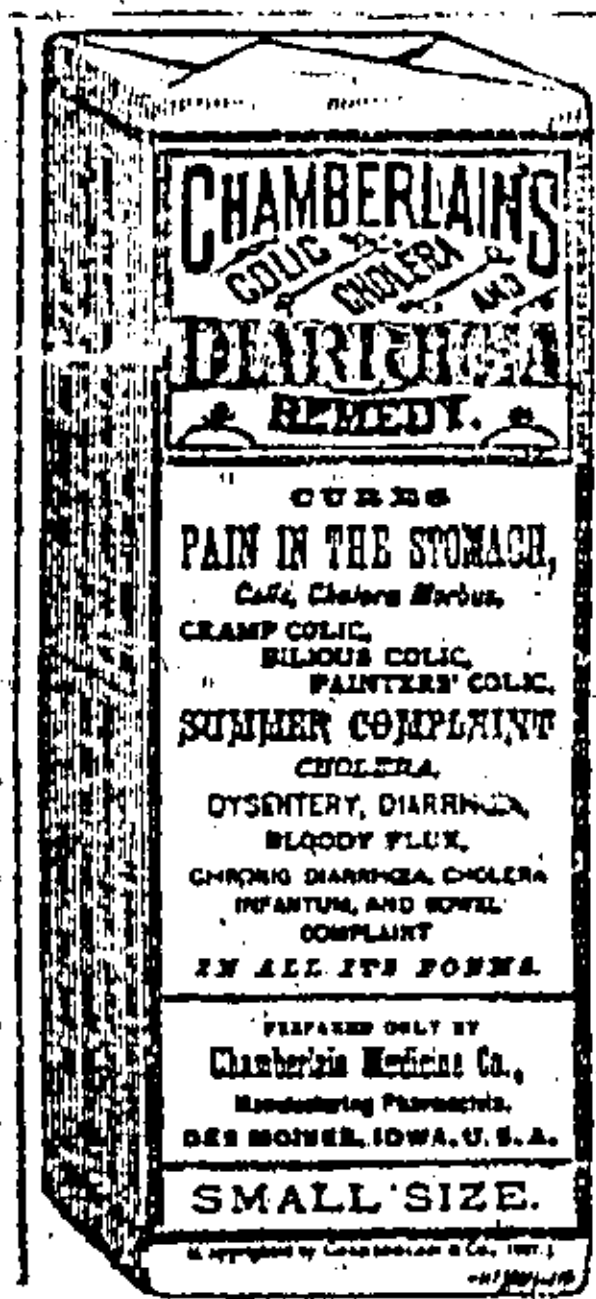
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**GIRL ANARCHIST'S TRIAL**

The trial of the girl Anarchist, Germaine Berton, who murdered Marius Plateau, one of the leaders of the "Cannots du Roi," in the offices of the newspaper *Action Francaise*, began at the Assize Court on December 18th. Germaine Berton is 21 years of age, and seems to be more of an Anarchist than her leaders. She is said to have spent her time in prison in writing dissertations on how Charlotte Corday murdered Marat. The crime with which she is charged and which she does not deny was thoroughly planned. It was not M. Marius Plateau, but M. Leon Daudet, that she wanted to kill. The assassination of the editor of the *Action Francaise* was her idea of avenging the deaths of Jaurès and Ameryx, chief of the notorious *Evolution* gang, who died in prison under circumstances which, according to some theories, pointed to suicide. For this girl M. Leon Daudet was the enemy of the proletariat, and had to disappear. The better to carry out her project, she conceived the idea of telephoning to the Royalist journal informing it that Communists were planning an attack on the editor, whose address she demanded. A false address, in the Rue Belchasse, was given to her, and the girl went there, armed with an automatic pistol. Subsequently she went to the office of the *Action Francaise* with a letter for M. Leon Daudet's secretary. In this she gave reasons why she had decided to betray the Anarchist party. She was received by M. Allard, brother-in-law of M. Leon Daudet, and M. Marius Plateau. Two days afterwards, Germaine Berton turned up at Saint Germain l'Auxerrois, where a Mass in memory of Louis XVI. was celebrated. She did not see M. Leon Daudet among the Royalists, but made up her mind to kill M. Charles Maurras, the political writer, who, however, could not be reached, as he was surrounded by many people. Then the girl decided that M. Plateau should be her victim.

On the same day (Jan. 21st) she turned up at his office with a letter in which she said she had information about plans to wreck the offices of the Royalist journal and to murder M. Leon Daudet. The interview lasted more than an hour, and as M. Plateau rose to open the door on the departure of his visitor she fired several shots at him. M. Plateau staggered out of his office and fell dead. Another shot was heard. Germaine Berton had lodged a bullet in her breast and lay apparently lifeless. When she opened her eyes she said to the Police Commissary standing over her, "You will tell the comrades of the party if I die that I have done my duty." "What party?" asked the Police Commissary. "The Anarchist party," she replied. The girl Anarchist had attempted to take her life so as to escape the justice of the bourgeoisie, whose authority she did not recognize. She affirmed that she had no accomplices, and that the pistol had been given to her by a friend who was ignorant of the use to which it would be put. Little is known about Germaine Berton. Her father, now dead, was a mechanic and her mother a school-mistress. She left home and lived without working, throwing in her lot with the Anarchists, first at Tours and latterly in Paris.

**RECTOR AND HIS SERVICES**

Public discussion on the propriety of the action of Dr. William Guthrie, Rector of St. Mark's Church, in the Bowery, New York, in engaging scantily-clad young women dancers to interpret religion to his flock was heightened on December 16th, when Bishop Manning summoned the clergyman, with his warden and vestrymen, to appear before him and explain the "shocking and scandalous reports." The interview with Bishop Manning lasted two hours, and at the conclusion Bishop Manning stated that he had made certain requests regarding future services at St. Mark's, which Dr. Guthrie agreed to consider. Dr. Guthrie remained silent, and it is not believed that he will abandon the idea of interpreting religion through the arts, such as sculpture, dancing, and poetry. The congregation stands strongly behind the rector in what he describes as an attempt to broaden and humanize religion, discarding unnecessary conventions. Dr. Guthrie insists upon the necessity of adapting to present-day religion some pagan ritual in order that every-day acts may be suffused with Nature worship.

**WOMAN SOLICITOR WINS HER FIRST CASE**

Miss Ingram, who recently became fully qualified as a solicitor, conducted her first case at Lambeth County Court, when she appeared to defend Bertie L. Hobb, a hair-dresser, of Kennington, in a claim made against him by Mrs. Flora L. Hobb, of Hanover-gardens, Kennington.

Mrs. Hobb stated that Bier introduced two young men as lodgers and that he guaranteed to pay their bills. They paid the first week's account, but stayed another two weeks, leaving without paying their bills.

Bier stated that the two men came into his shop and asked him where they could get lodgings, and he recommended them to the plaintiff. They were strangers to him, and he did not promise to pay their bills.

Judge Parry gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

**SALARIES IN CITY SCHOOLS**

Under a revision of the salaries paid to the teaching staffs at the City of London School for Boys and the City of London School for Girls, the salary of the Rev. Prebendary Chilton, headmaster of the former institution, is to be raised from £1,600 to £1,700, and that of Miss Ethel Strudwick, headmistress of the girls' school, from £263 to £280 per annum—this will be the maximum salary for the position. Other salary increases include £500 per annum for the shortest teachers and writing masters.

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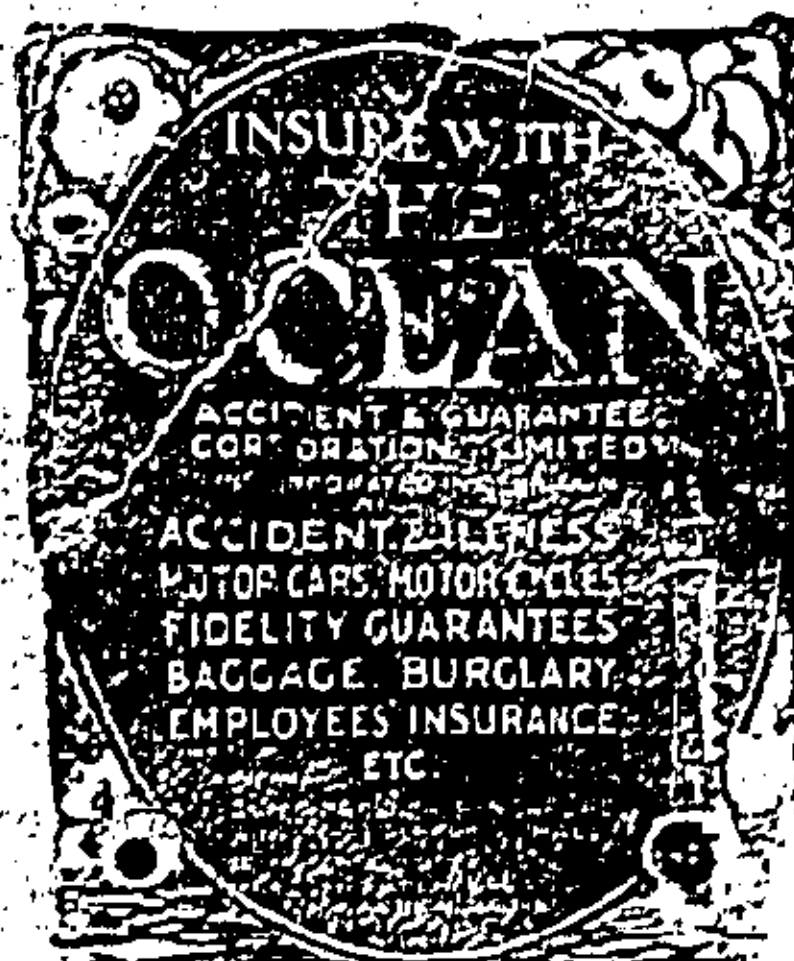
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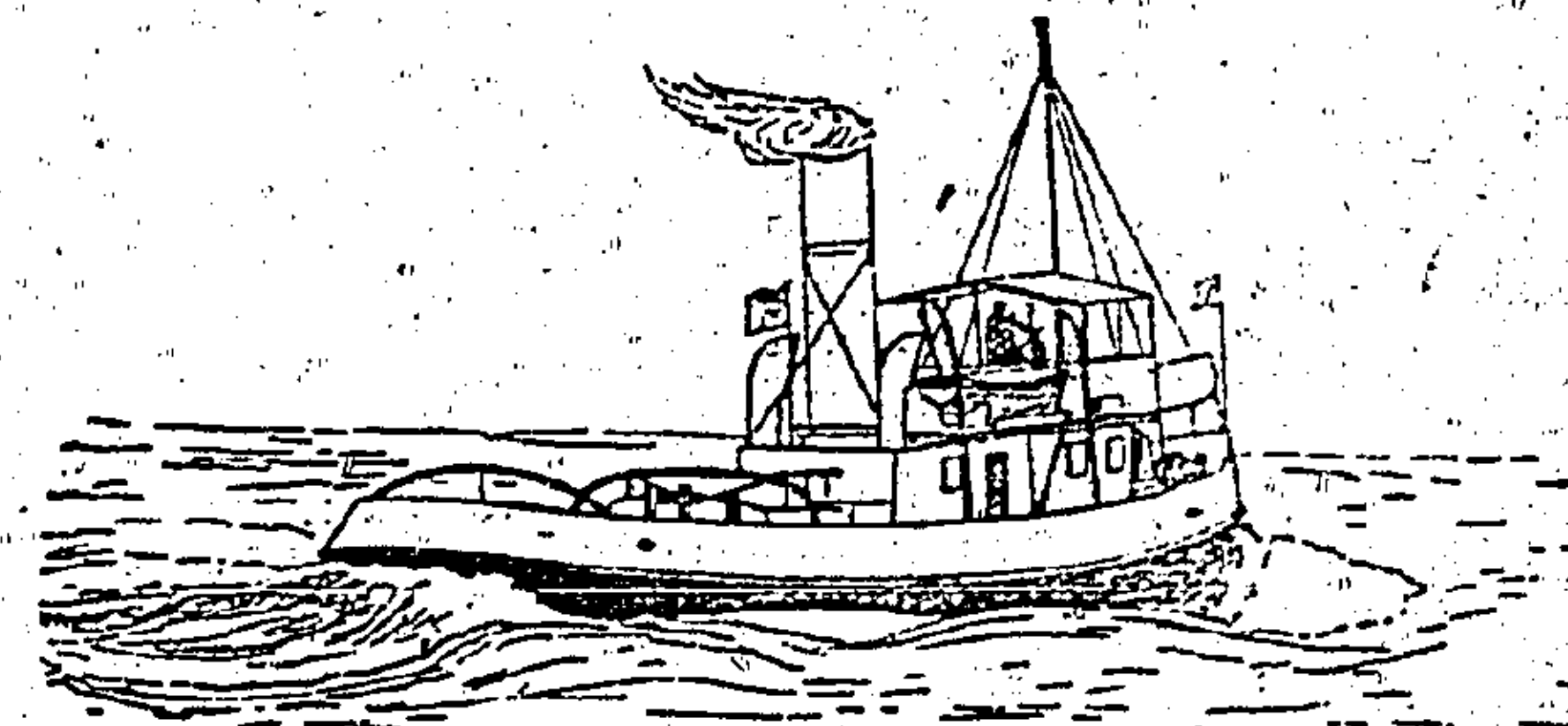
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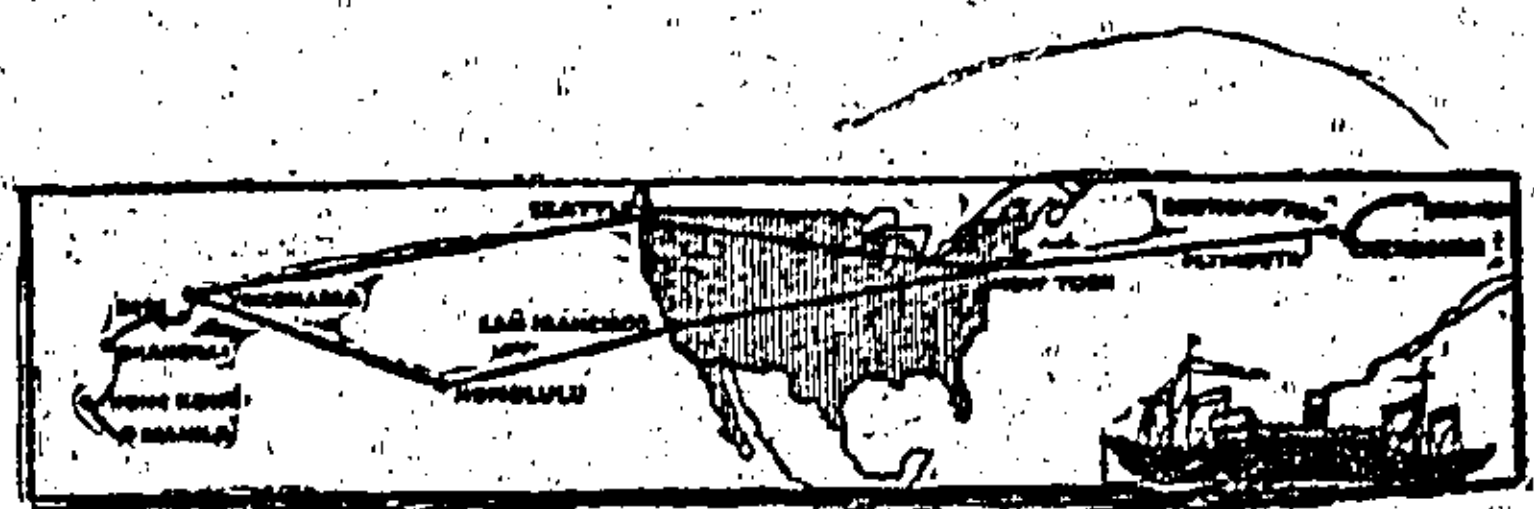
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[BY A STUDENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.]

In the course of the last few decades the strength of nationalist feeling has greatly increased throughout the world. Owing to this universal revival of nationalism, nations which seemed dead have been revived. That may be seen by the story of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Serbia, and Ireland.

Moreover, the war has shown that nationalism is infinitely more powerful than internationalism. We cannot, therefore, wonder that the so-called Socialist International has never been truly international. Before the war, the Socialist International was a body, organised and dominated by Germans, which pursued a German policy.

At present there are two great Socialist Internationals—the Russian International, which is a purely Russian concern, and the International created in May in Hamburg, which is, rightly considered, a German body. That fact is disguised by the Secretariat being domiciled in London, and by Mr. Tom Shaw and Herr Friedrich Adler, of Austria, being appointed joint secretaries.

150 votes to 21.

At the Hamburg Congress, which led to the formation of the International, 30 countries were represented by 224 delegates. By far the most important group was the German group which was composed as follows:—

German Social Democratic Party of Germany.....	50 members.
German Social Democratic Party of Czechoslovakia.....	30
German Social Democratic Party of Austria.....	37
German Socialist Party of Poland.....	1
	118

No fewer than 118 members were described as Germans. Danzig had one member, Switzerland 6, Sweden 24, Holland 11, and Denmark 50. Danzig is purely German, the Swiss Socialists are mostly Germans, and the Swedish, Dutch, and Danish Socialists are mostly pro-Germans.

We may, therefore, safely estimate that the German managers of the Hamburg Congress could absolutely rely on considerably more than 150 votes, while Great Britain was represented by a delegation of 21 true Internationalists who were naturally overwhelmed by 150 or more Germans and pro-Germans. Therefore we cannot wonder that the British delegation subscribed to a cleverly arranged German programme.

The last report of the British Labour Party is a volume of nearly 300 pages. It is worth noting that the Hamburg transactions occupy the first place in it. They are described in detail, and the resolutions passed are of the highest interest. In the lengthy first resolution we read:—

Labour must fight against Protectionism and in favour of Free Trade and the right to move freely from one country to another.

As the German workers are staunch Protectionists that resolution urges that there should be freedom of imports and of immigration in England. Otherwise that resolution would have no meaning.

BRITAIN TO PAY GERMAN DEBTS.

The second resolution demands "the possibility of a more secure life and of a less miserable wage for the German workers." Continuing, that resolution states:—

The congress demands the adoption of a plan of payment which, by means of international credit operations, shall make it possible for Germany to free itself in the shortest time practicable from the burden of indebtedness, while at the same time placing at the disposal of the creditor States the funds necessary for their reparations.

As most nations have little money to spare and as America has not the slightest intention of investing large funds in Europe, the "international credit operations" can only mean that England is to advance to Germany the amount claimed by France and Belgium, which Germany will then hand on to these two countries.

Germany would thus be freed of her reparation debt towards her insistent victors, and if she should choose not to repay England, then England would have to bear the entire German reparation debt in addition to her enormous war debt.

The fact that the so-called International is a German body is made perfectly obvious by the extent given from the resolutions which were passed. It was only natural that they were passed, in view of Germany's numerical preponderance and determination. In these circumstances it is exceedingly regrettable that the British representatives were weak enough to subscribe to the Constitution of the Labour and Socialist International. After stating that "the object of the new International is 'the establishment of the Socialist Commonwealth,'" the Constitution informs us that:—

The Labour and Socialist International can only become a reality if its decisions in all international questions are binding on its affiliated bodies. The resolutions of the International will therefore imply a self-imposed limitation of the autonomy of the affiliated organisations.

In other words, the Hamburg Congress has created a super-national organisation. The various national organisations have signed away their autonomy. They must obey the directions of the new German International, which is absolutely dominated by Germany.

"IN PEACE AND IN WAR."  
It would not matter very much if the leaders of the International were merely occupied in a hole-and-corner agitation. However, the managers of the International hope to introduce "the Socialist Commonwealth" by a revolution, or by a number of revolutions. They are determined to seize the reins of Government everywhere and wish to lance the action of existing Governments both in peace and in war by subordinating to themselves the nations represented at Hamburg. The Constitution expressly states:—

The Labour and Socialist International is not only an effective instrument in peace, but just as absolutely essential during war.

In conflicts between nations, the International shall be recognised as the highest authority.

Germany has so far been excluded from the League of Nations. The German Socialists have created a League of Nations of their own which is absolutely dominated by themselves, and the British Socialists and Labour leaders represent this country at Hamburg, among them Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and Mr. Sidney Webb, have subscribed to the new body and have accepted the Constitution of the German Socialist International "in peace and during war."

The peculiar character of the Hamburg meeting may be seen from the fact that there were more than 150 Germans and pro-Germans while there were only 21 representatives of Great Britain. Moreover, little Denmark was represented by no fewer than 50 members and the great United States by only 4. Even the Ukraine, with 6 members, and Poles-Zions, with 7 members, were given a greater weight of votes than the American Republic!

The sooner the British Labour Party gets rid of the incubus of the German International the better will it be. Its subordination to the extraordinary new International can only involve it in discredit.—Daily Mail.

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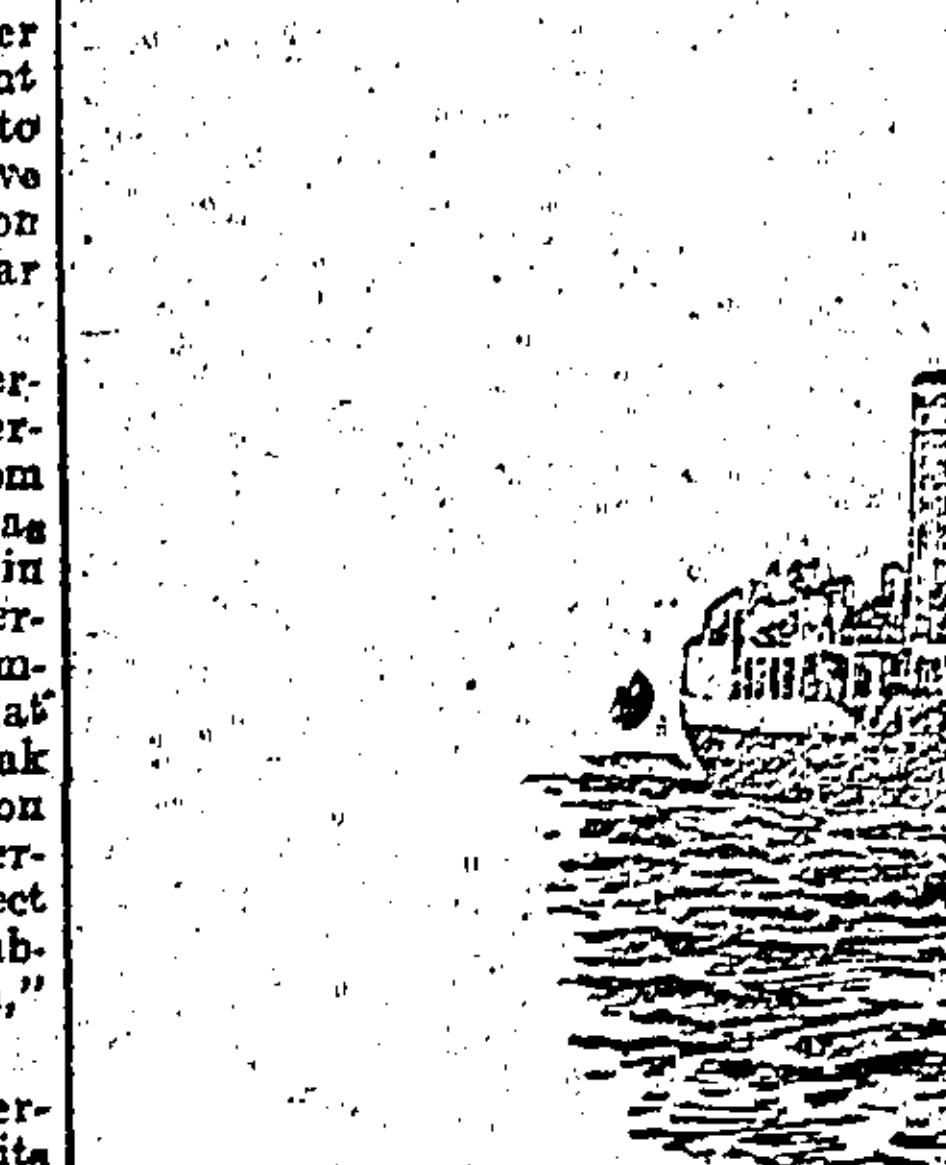
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STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG" ... Tuesday, 29th Jan., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WAHSING" ... Wednesday, 30th Jan., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"WOSANG" ... Thursday, 31st Jan., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YATSHING" ... Sunday, 3rd Feb., 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG" ... Wednesday, 6th Feb., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG" ... Friday, 8th Feb., 7 a.m.
YOKOHAMA via KOBE	"LAISANG" ... Wednesday, 13th Feb., Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG" ... Friday, 15th Feb., 3 p.m.

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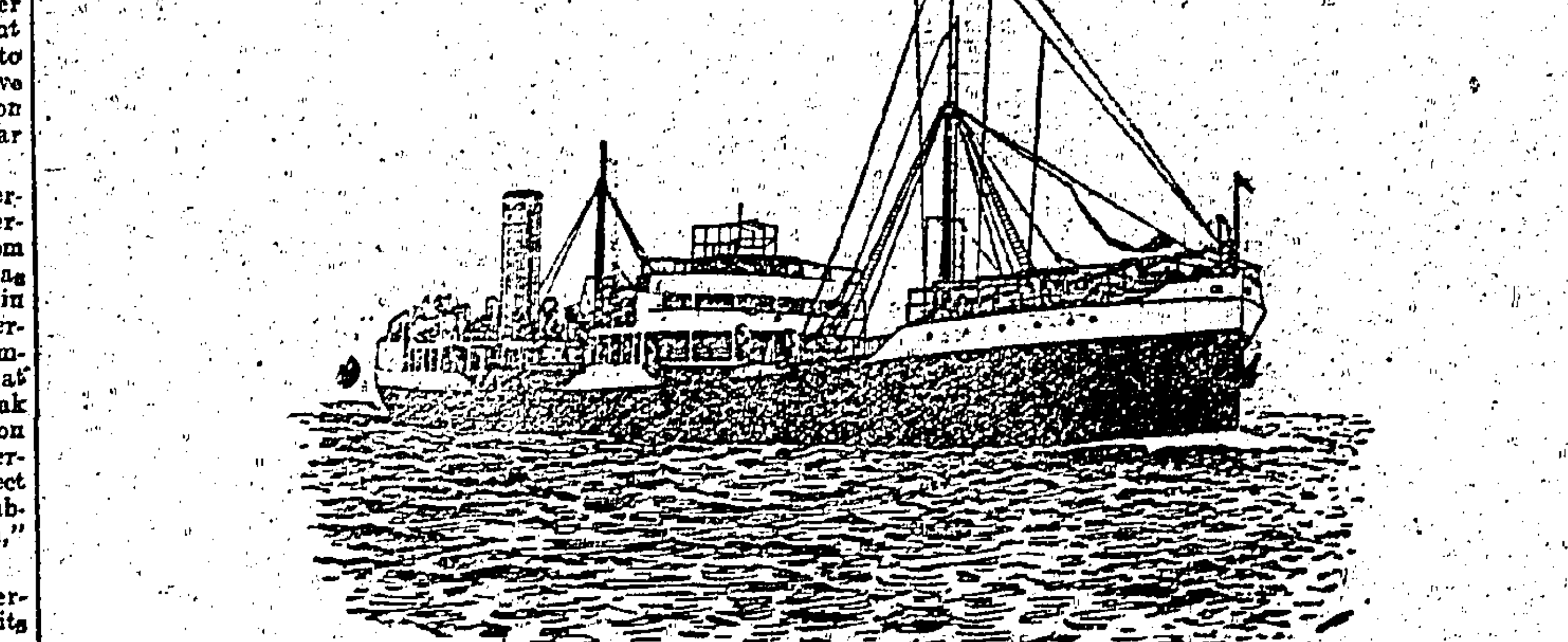
Vessel	Des Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
"GLENSANDA"	... 30th Jan.	"GLENSAND"	... 1st Mar.	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"GLENSAND"	... 14th Feb.			
"GLENSAND"	... 25th Feb.			
"GLENSAND"	... 10th Mar.			
"GLENSAND"	... 25th Mar.			
"GLENSAND"	... 6th Apr.			

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"KASHGAR"	8,846	9th Feb.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SUDAN"	10,911	23rd Feb.	Suez, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"ALPORE"	5,273	27th Feb.	B'way, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NAGPORE"	5,283	4th March	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"PERIM"	7,648	6th March	do.
"KARMALA"	9,068	8th March	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,234	10th March	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"NAGPORE"	15,993	22nd March	B'way, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PADUA"	8,907	23rd March	Suez, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"CHINA"	8,813	25th March	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,014	6th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,952	19th April	do.
"SUDDAN"	6,896	26th April	Suez, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	3rd May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,436	17th May	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	24th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,097	31st May	do.

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"TORILLA"	5,208	27th Jan., 1 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JAPAN"	6,052	5th Feb.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	7th Feb.	do.

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"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	2nd Feb.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday.
"EASTERN"	4,000	27th Feb.	Ireland, Townsville, Brisbane.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	2nd Apr.	Sydney & Melbourne.

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"TANDA"	8,846	30th Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"PERIM"	7,648	1st Feb.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	2nd Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"SUDAN"	6,896	4th Feb.	Shanghai.
"NAGPORE"	15,993	8th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	14th Feb.	Moji & Kobe.
"PAUUA"	5,907	21st Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,014	23rd Feb.	do.
"NELLORE"	8,853	26th Mar.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"CHINA"	7,952	8th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Mar.	Moji & Kobe.
"SUDDAN"	6,812	13th Mar.	Shanghai.
"KALYAN"	9,118	32nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,953	4th Apr.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Apr.	Moji & Kobe.
"SUDAN"	6,896	8th Apr.	Shanghai.
"PLASSY"	7,426	16th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,097	22nd Apr.	do.
"EASTERN"	4,000	3rd May.	Moji & Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,846	16th May.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"MOBEA"	10,911	30th May.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,068	18th June.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	27th June.	do.

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SHANGHAI	"NINGPO"	On 28th Jan., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENGTO"	On 28th Jan., Noon.
SHANGHAI & SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 28th Jan., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO		
TIENTSIN	"TUNGCHOW"	On 29th Jan., D.L.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE"	On 29th Jan., D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHIHLI"	On 29th Jan., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGHONG"	On 29th Jan., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN"	On 30th Jan., 10 a.m.
MANILA	"TIAN"	On 30th Jan., 9 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 31st Jan., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"HUNAN"	On 2nd Feb., 4 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 2nd Feb., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ICHANG"	On 4th Feb., 4 p.m.
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"TAIYUAN"	14th February	19th February

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

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## NEW YORK BERTH

For NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" ..... sailing on or about 5th Feb.

## LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO FOR GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, TRIESTE AND ALL ITALIAN PORTS. ALSO CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA &amp; DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for Traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.

REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £86.

## FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA &amp; KOBE.

S.S. "ANNA" ..... sailing on or about 27th Jan.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ..... sailing on or about 3rd Feb.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE &amp; TRIESTE

via SINGAPORE, PENANG &amp; COLOMBO.

S.S. "PERSIA" ..... sailing on or about 12th Feb.

S.S. "ROSANDRA" ..... sailing on or about 9th March.

\*This steamer has been specially chartered to facilitate the forwarding of cargo intended for the reconstruction of the devastated areas in Japan.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

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Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

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LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM &amp; ANTWERP—via Singapore

Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"CELEBES MARU" ..... Wednesday, 6th Feb.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS &amp; BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.

"SEATTLE MARU" ..... Friday, 8th Feb.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

"ALPS MARU" (Calls at Penang) ..... Saturday, 9th Feb.

ANDER MARU ..... Tuesday, 20th Feb.

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE.

"KISHU MARU" ..... Friday, 1st Feb.

CALCUTTA via Singapore and Rangoon.

"INDO MARU" ..... Wednesday, 12th Feb.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TATAMA &amp; VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

"ALIZONA MARU" ..... Monday, 18th Feb.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

"ALASKA MARU" ..... End of Feb.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama &amp; Nagoya.

"NANKING MARU" ..... Monday, 23rd Jan.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

"KALU MARU" ..... Sunday, 27th Jan., 11 a.m.

"AMAKURA MARU" ..... Sunday, 3rd Feb., 11 a.m.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

"BOHU MARU" ..... Thursday, 31st Jan., 8 a.m.

TAKAO KEELUNG.

"BATAVIA MARU" ..... Friday, 8th Feb.

For further particulars please apply to—

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

No. 8, SHIMA, Minato-ku.

Telephone Nos. 4083, 4089, 4080.



